Committee Name:
Assembly Committee – Rural Affairs and Forestry (AC–RAF)

Appointments

01hr_AC–RAF_Appt_pt00

Committee Hearings

01hr_AC–RAF_CH_pt00

Committee Reports

01hr_AC–RAF_CR_pt00

Clearinghouse Rules

01hr_AC–RAF_CRule_01-030_pt03

Executive Sessions

01hr_AC–RAF_ES_pt00

Hearing Records

01hr_ab0000

01hr_sb0000

Misc.

01hr_AC–RAF__Misc__pt00

Record of Committee Proceedings

01hr_AC–RAF_RCP_pt00

file for review of rule when received

State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Tommy G. Thompson, Governor
George E. Meyer, Secretary

101 S. Webster St.
Box 7921
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7921
Telephone 608-266-2621
FAX 608-267-3579
TDD 608-267-6897

DATE: January 20, 2001

TO: The Natural Resources Board

FROM: George E. Meyer

SUBJECT: **NRB approval of hearings concerning adoption of FR-11-01 to repeal and recreate NR 1.212(1) and (2) Private Forestry Priorities for Assistance; and amend NR 1.213(3)(b) and (d) Cooperating Forester Program.**

I. Why is the rule being proposed?

To make efficient use of Department private forestry assistance staff in concert with forestry services available from private enterprise and other groups or agencies. To increase public confidence in services available from commercial foresters who participate in the Cooperating Forester Program by raising the resource management and training standards they agree to.

II. Summary of the Rules.

Private Forestry Priorities for Assistance: NR 1.212(1) and (2) provide guidance in setting priorities followed by Department foresters when scheduling fieldwork with over 10,000 private landowners annually. The rule is necessary because demand for assistance far exceeds available staff time. The revised rule establishes initial management guidance to landowners, timber harvest advice, referrals to cooperating private foresters for timber harvest marking, forestry incentives program administration, and landowner education among the highest priorities. Less emphasis would be placed on providing complex or detailed services that may be available from private enterprise or on practices that are not mandatory under the forest tax programs. These changes are designed to make more efficient use of DNR staff time and to integrate state forestry services more closely with assistance available from private enterprise and other groups in order to serve as many landowners as practical.

Cooperating Forester Program: In addition to providing private forestry assistance through DNR staff, the Department promotes services of private and industrial foresters to landowners seeking help. Commercial foresters who apply and agree to follow the management guidelines and minimum training requirements of the Cooperating Forester Program are included.

The proposed rule would increase public confidence in hiring Cooperating Foresters by requiring Cooperators to apply DNR approved forest management guidelines in **all** their work. Currently, Cooperators agree to follow DNR forestry standards only on work coming directly from DNR referrals, with a possibility of lower standards elsewhere. That variance can result in a lack of trust on the part of DNR foresters who promote the hiring of Cooperators and a reduction in confidence from landowners considering the services of Cooperators. The rule change will remove potential conflicts of a double standard. The rule will also raise the minimum continuing forestry education requirement for Cooperators from six to ten hours per year in an additional effort to improve quality.

III. How does the proposed rule affect existing policy?

Wisconsin's ten million acres of private non-industrial woodlands contribute substantially to our economy while influencing the quality of life for all people who live here or visit the state. Recognizing that the importance of private forests to society cannot be overlooked, Wisconsin has been providing professional forestry guidance and forestry incentive programs to woodland owners since the 1920's.

In 1999, the Department completed a review of the private forestry assistance program to evaluate changes that have occurred in the resource and society. In respect to the specific proposals here, the study found that the importance and utility of initial private forestry contacts are not clearly recognized in the existing rules. Heightened emphasis on initial contacts could help deliver assistance to more landowners not interested in formal incentive programs. DNR foresters' time is often absorbed by complex services when simple advice with referral to other resource professionals for detailed assistance may be more effective. Among other things, the study also found that a distinction in various types of educational activities is needed to identify those that DNR foresters are most effective at performing. The proposed rule would make those adjustments to priorities.

The private forestry assistance program includes Cooperative Agreements with private and industrial foresters who help landowners. The agreements extend the Department's resources by incorporating private enterprise into the process. After studying the success of that relationship that has been in effect since 1989, opportunities for improvement were found. One key element is the confidence landowners have in the services provided by the Cooperators. The proposed rule would improve the assurance that Cooperators adhere to high standards. A modest increase in required continuing education from six to ten hours a year is included. Other sections of the Cooperative Agreement will also be updated but are not part of the rule itself.

The silviculture standards in the rule refer to Department guidelines established in handbooks and directives. Those guidelines are fairly broad, allowing a variety of treatments within given sideboards. While Department handbooks and directives are based on the best available research and scientific findings, we recognize that the natural sciences are constantly evolving. The rule allows for adaptive management (acceptance of new techniques) by providing Cooperators the opportunity to bring forward a management commitment explaining new methods they would like to apply. The cooperator could use the new technique if the Department approved it.

IV. Has the Board dealt with these issues before?

Yes. The private forestry assistance rule was created in 1989 and was given minor revisions in 1996.

V. Who assisted in drafting this rule?

Many stakeholders including private landowners, private consulting foresters, forest industries and conservation groups helped craft this rule proposal through input in public forums and Department ad hoc teams. The Division of Forestry has made considerable efforts to build consensus on the rule changes and other revisions to the Cooperating Forester program.

VI. Who will be impacted by the proposed rule?

Landowners seeking private forestry assistance from Department and Cooperating Foresters, public and private foresters, forest products industries and other conservation groups interested in the care of Wisconsin's forests.

VII. Small business analysis.

The proposed rule should increase business for private enterprise. The changes in work priorities for Department foresters emphasize their role in giving landowners objective initial guidance followed by referral to private enterprise resource managers to implement the work. Raising the resource management standards and continuing education requirements will help build trust between the public and private forestry partners. It will also improve the confidence of landowners to hire Cooperating Foresters to assist them with their projects.

Most private consulting foresters and industrial foresters who worked on the development of the rules and the associated Cooperating Forester Agreement are in support of the changes. They believe that the commitment to higher management standards, investment in more training and other changes will be beneficial to their businesses and the health of the state's forests.

A minority of firms expressed dissent. They observed that *landowners* demanding service outside the bounds of the standards (such as an unsound timber harvest) would simply turn elsewhere, perhaps to a firm that would do even more environmental damage. They argued that although they would prefer not to help a landowner with a less than desirable cutting plan, their involvement could achieve at least some environmental protection (like erosion control), which is better than none. Some of the opponents also believed that raising forestry standards could inhibit a landowner's right to do as they wished on their property.

Since participation in the Cooperating Forester Program is entirely voluntary, those firms that are in disagreement with the new policies are free to continue their businesses independently from the program. The Cooperating Forester Program does not prevent non-participants from conducting business as they see fit or landowners from doing as they wish. Non-sustainable work, however, cannot be done under purview of the Cooperating Forester program. Supporters of the revisions, including landowner representatives, expressed confidence that promoting high standards through the voluntary Cooperating Forester program would be more effective and less obtrusive to business than pursuit of other alternatives such as mandatory forestry practice laws.

APPROVED:

_____ _____ (Date)
Paul J. DeLong, Director
Bureau of Forestry

_____ _____ (Date)
Gene L. Francisco, Administrator
Division of Forestry

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

ANNUAL COOPERATING FORESTER AGREEMENT
Section NR 1.21, Wis. Adm. Code
Form 2400-97 Rev. DRAFT 1-25-2001

THIS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT is entered into by and between the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and (Name of Individual or Firm)

_____(Cooperator)

of (Name of City) _____, for the purpose of advancing the cause of forestry in the State of Wisconsin and providing forestry assistance to Landowners.

FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the following terms and conditions:

1. The period of this Cooperative Agreement shall be from its execution by both parties until

   December 31, 20__, unless terminated or canceled earlier in accordance with this Cooperative Agreement.

2. The DNR agrees to list the Cooperator in a directory of cooperating foresters (the List) as either a consulting forester or an industrial forester. That directory will be prepared and maintained by the DNR and will include foresters subject to a current and valid cooperative agreement entered into by the Cooperator and the DNR. The List shall be revised annually, based on applications received prior to November 1, and identify those areas of forestry assistance offered to the public as indicated in the application completed by the Cooperator. In addition to use in a printed directory, the List will also be the source of private forestry assistance providers used for display on the Internet and in other printed or electronic media offered by the DNR.

3. The DNR agrees to:

   a. Upon request, provide the Cooperator with the names, addresses and other pertinent information regarding landowners who have requested assistance or information from the DNR regarding forestry matters, subject to any restrictions imposed by Wisconsin Statutes.

   b. Make available to the Cooperator the DNR files relative to forestry assistance and DNR recommendations to landowners for review upon request. Copies may be obtained upon request, subject to charges, in accordance with the Public Records Law, subch. II, ch. 19, Wis. Stats., and s. NR 2.195, Wis. Adm. Code.

   c. Whenever any landowner seeks assistance with a timber harvest that exceeds the limitations in section NR1.212 (3)(a) 2, Wisconsin Administrative Code, provide the landowner a List of Cooperators available to assist them and recommend that the landowner obtain assistance from a Cooperator. DNR foresters are encouraged to provide such information to landowners regardless of the size of proposed harvests. If requested by landowners, the DNR also agrees to communicate their requests for timber sale assistance to Cooperators. DNR foresters shall maintain a record of landowner contacts regarding timber sale set up assistance.

   d. Not proceed with timber sale set up assistance that exceeds the limitations in section NR1.212 (3)(a) 2, Wisconsin Administrative Code, unless authorized by foresters' immediate supervisors. Supervisors shall confirm that DNR foresters had recommended the landowner obtain assistance from a Cooperator or had placed a referral on behalf of the landowner a minimum of sixty days prior to Department staff commencing timber sale set up assistance for the Landowner. Supervisors shall also affirm that other requirements in section NR1.212 (3)(a), Wisconsin Administrative Code, have been met to the best of their knowledge.

   e. Encourage landowners contemplating the implementation of any forestry practice that would benefit from professional assistance to consider hiring a Cooperator from the List.

   f. Maintain objectivity and impartiality in the promotion of services offered by Cooperators in a county.

g. Upon request, provide Cooperators with Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) information for tracts where they will be providing service to non-industrial private forest owners, subject to a license agreement provided by the Department.

h. Upon request, provide Cooperators with DNR PlanTrac software and electronic forest reconnaissance data, including mandatory practices data, for Forest Cropland and Managed Forest Land entries. Individual mandatory practices included in the data will be considered as referrals (subject to a two-month referral period) when their need has been verified to Cooperators by a Department forester.

i. Upon request, provide Cooperators with electronic Digital Orthographic Photos and DNR ArcView basic data sets that may be available for up to five counties, subject to a license agreement provided by the Department. (Cooperators may obtain additional GIS data at standard prices established in the DNR data-sharing policy.)

j. Advise Cooperators of DNR provided or approved training opportunities.

k. Furnish Cooperators with current stumpage rates and severance or yield taxes schedules and provide, upon request, technical forestry information that the DNR may publish from time to time.

l. Provide Cooperators with copies of DNR handbooks and directives relevant to private forestry assistance.

m. Upon request, supply Cooperators with DNR publications and forms that may be useful as inserts in private forestry assistance activities.

n. Provide Cooperators with a list of the names and addresses of DNR foresters and counties served.

o. Require that Department foresters providing private forestry assistance attend at least 10 hours of professional training relevant to services provided. A DNR designated statewide Cooperating Forestry meeting may be attended for a training credit of up to 6 hours.

p. Issue Department directives to its employees to comply with the provisions of this agreement.

4. The Cooperator agrees to:

a. Manage all private lands in a manner which maintains the long-term capacity of the land to provide forest products, uses and values desired by landowners **in accordance with the silvicultural guidelines in department handbooks and directives or a written, science-based forest management commitment submitted to and approved by the department in advance.** (A commitment shall describe the Cooperator's silvicultural principles and techniques used for management planning and outline the procedure used to update and amend management plans.) In the event that a landowner demands assistance that is inconsistent with the terms of this Cooperative Agreement on land that will be continued as a forest use, the Cooperator agrees to decline to provide service.

b. When developing forestry recommendations, recognize a landowner's personal land management objectives, use accepted silvicultural methods (as defined in Section 4.a. of this Cooperative Agreement) and apply the constraints found in relevant statutes or administrative rules.

c. Utilize the information and guidance provided by the DNR Forest Tax Law Handbook and the Private Forestry Handbook provided to the Cooperator by the DNR, which are made part of this agreement by reference, in providing forestry assistance to landowners.

d. Comply with DNR prepared or approved management plans.

e. Contact the DNR foresters for the county involved and obtain DNR agreement prior to providing assistance or guidance that deviates from DNR prepared or approved management plans or from the silviculture standards specified in 4.a. of this agreement.

f. Disclose to landowners any potential conflicts of interest including those that may arise out of fee structures or relevant associations or affiliations with other service providers, timber producers or mills.

g. Notify landowner contacts of the Cooperator's status as either an industrial or consulting forester; and, if the Cooperator is an industrial forester, to inform the landowner that on any sale to the Cooperator's employer, the Cooperator will be acting as an agent for the employer rather than for the landowner.

h. File completed reports of forestry assistance provided on the forms and at the times required by the DNR. The Cooperator agrees to provide aggregated private forestry assistance information requested by the DNR, but not personal identifiers connecting such information to specific clients except as required in section 8 for the purpose of determining the facts for the resolution of disputes or complaints.

i. File annual reports on forms provided by the DNR of non-industrial, private harvest volumes and values of stumpage on timber sales the Cooperator is involved in as a consultant by the deadlines established by the DNR. The Cooperator agrees to provide volume and stumpage value information by sale (whether sold on the basis of scale or lump sum) but not personal identifiers (such as the landowner's name and address or the legal description of the property) connecting such information to specific clients.

j. Attend in the year preceding an application or renewal at least 10 hours of professional training relevant to services provided by the Cooperator. A DNR designated statewide Cooperating Forestry meeting may be attended for a training credit of up to 6 hours. Attendance at such meetings will be reported along with the landowner assistance report required in paragraph 4.h.

k. Notify a landowner in writing when the Cooperator is unable to give the landowner sufficient or timely technical forestry assistance as may have been agreed with a landowner and encourage the landowner to contact another Cooperator or the DNR forester.

l. Not to offer any services the Cooperator is not qualified by training or experience to provide.

m. Provide documentation to support claims of education or qualifications if proof is required by the DNR.

n. Maintain liability insurance for a minimum coverage of $1,000,000 and workers compensation insurance where required by law. Proof of liability insurance shall be included with the Cooperator's application to participate in the Cooperating Forester Program.

o. Inform the local DNR forester of the Cooperator's knowledge that a referred timber sale request has been contracted or refused by the Cooperator, or if service has been refused by the Landowner.

5. The Cooperator shall receive no consideration from the DNR under this agreement other than the cooperative services provided by DNR as expressly provided herein.

6. The Cooperator is an independent contractor for all purposes, including worker's compensation, and is not an employee or agent of the DNR.

   The DNR agrees that the Cooperator shall have sole control over the methods, hours worked, and time and manner of any performance under the agreement other than as expressly required by this Cooperative Agreement. The DNR takes no responsibility for supervision or direction of the performance of the Cooperator or the Cooperator's employees or agents in the performance of forestry assistance. The DNR further agrees that it will exercise no control over the selection and dismissal of the Cooperators, employees or agents.

7. The DNR reserves the right to cancel this Cooperative Agreement in whole or in part, without penalty, due to non-appropriation of funds or unavailability of DNR staff to provide the cooperative services provided for in this Cooperative Agreement; or for the failure of the Cooperator to comply with the terms, conditions and provisions of this Cooperative Agreement as determined by the State Forester.

8. In the event of a disagreement, complaint or grievance brought by either the DNR or a Cooperator, the following steps shall be followed to resolve the issues:

   a. Initially, the immediate parties (generally a DNR forester and a Cooperator) to a disagreement shall attempt by professional and civil behavior based on honesty, fairness, goodwill and respect seek to reach agreement.
   b. If the immediate parties of an issue are unable to reach agreement, the DNR Team Supervisor and the DNR Regional Forester will determine the facts and resolve the issue.

c. If agreement cannot be reached under (b), the issue will be presented to an Dispute Resolution Panel appointed by the Chief State Forester, who will consult with the parties to the dispute regarding possible conflicts with proposed Panel members. The Panel shall include three members: a DNR Regional Forester not from the Region of the dispute, a Cooperator from the List, and a member of the Society of American Foresters (SAF) nominated by the State SAF Chair. The recommendation of the Dispute Resolution Panel will be conveyed to the Chief State Forester, whose decision will be the final Department decision (subject to review under ch. 227, Wisconsin Statutes).

9. This Cooperative Agreement shall constitute the entire agreement and previous communications or agreements pertaining to the subject of this Cooperative Agreement are superseded. Any change in or amendment to this agreement must be made by a written amendment signed by both parties prior to the ending date of this Cooperative Agreement.

10. Neither this Cooperative Agreement or any assistance provided pursuant to it in whole or in part may be assigned, delegated or subcontracted without the written consent of the DNR.

11. In connection with the performance of work under this agreement, the Cooperator agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of age, race, religion, color, handicap, sex, physical condition, developmental disability as defined in section 51.01(5), Wis. Stats., sexual orientation or national origin. This provision shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. Except with respect to sexual orientation, the Cooperator further agrees to take affirmative action to ensure equal employment opportunities. The Cooperator agrees to post in conspicuous places, available for employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by the DNR setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause. Failure to comply with the conditions of this clause may result in the Cooperator being declared an "ineligible" Cooperator, termination of the contract, or withholding of payment.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By: _____

Chief State Forester

Date Signed: _____

By signing this agreement, the Cooperator agrees to assure that employees of the Cooperator will comply with it for all landowner assistance regarding land management guidance and harvest of timber provided by the firm and that the Cooperator accepts full responsibility for them. The failure of an employee to comply will constitute the Cooperator's failure to comply with this agreement.

COOPERATOR: (To be signed by the officials of the Cooperating firm with the authority to bind the firm to the terms of this agreement.)

By: _____

By: _____

Date Signed: _____

WWOA Seedlings

the enclosed nuggets of information are "seedlings" meant for you to take action so that they will grow

Volume XV Number 1, March 30, 2001

Published as needed by Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association, PO Box 285, Stevens Point, WI 54481
715/346-4798

Private Forestry Hearings

Since the DNR 1999 Private Forestry Study, DNR, WWOA, private and industrial foresters have been working to improve the areas noted by the study. These hearings will cover two major changes, the DNR forester's work priorities and the Cooperating Forester Program Annual Agreement.

Proposed changes to workload priorities for DNR foresters are: **Highest priority items will be** initial management guidance to landowners, timber harvest advice (excluding sale marking or setup), referrals to cooperating private foresters for timber harvest marking, forestry incentives program administration (forestry cost-sharing programs), and landowner education. **Less emphasis will be placed on** providing complex or detailed services that may be available from private enterprise or on practices that are not mandatory under the forest tax programs.

In addition to providing private forestry assistance through DNR staff, the Department promotes the services of private and industrial foresters to landowners seeking help through the Cooperating Forester Program. These companies sign a **voluntary** annual agreement with the DNR and are listed in a directory (available through WWOA & DNR).

The goal of this program is to increase the number of landowners seeking professional forestry advice and the practice of sustainable forestry on private forestlands in Wisconsin. **Proposed changes to the Annual Cooperating Forester Agreement include:**

- cooperators will agree to manage **all private lands** in a sustainable manner (not just referrals from DNR)
- cooperators will disclose to landowners any potential conflicts of interest including those that may arise out of fee structures, relevant associations, or affiliations with other service providers, timber producers, or mills
- continuing education hours are increased to 10 hours/year for both DNR and cooperating foresters
- cooperators maintain liability insurance of $1 million
- by signing this agreement, the cooperator agrees to assure that **employees of the cooperator** will comply with it for **all** landowner assistance regarding land management guidance and harvest of timber provided by the firm.

WWOA believes these changes will <u>greatly</u> enhance the goals of the Cooperating Forester Program, but your voice is needed! While most foresters welcome these changes, <u>some private consultants and forest industries are strongly opposing these changes</u>. If at the public hearings, only opposition is heard, it will be very hard to implement these changes. Public hearing dates are: **April 11** - Public Library, Stevens Point at 1 pm; **April 12** - DNR Headquarters, Eau Claire at 10 am; **April 19** - DNR Headquarters, Green Bay at 1 pm. Written comments must be received by **April 27** and sent to Mr. Paul Pingrey, Division of Forestry, PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707. If you would like a copy of the hearing notice or draft Annual Cooperating Forester Agreement, call the WWOA office at 715/346-4798.

ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
AMENDING, AND REPEALING AND RECREATING RULES

The Wisconsin Natural Resources Board proposes an order to amend NR 1.213(3)(b) and (d) and to repeal and recreate NR 1.212(1) and (2) relating to the cooperating forester program and private forestry priorities for assistance.

FR-11-01

Analysis Prepared by the Department of Natural Resources

Statutory Authority: ss. 23.09(2)(h), 26.35, 28.07, and 227.11(2), Stats.
Statutes Interpreted: ss. 26.35, and 28.07, Stats.

Private Forestry Priorities for Assistance: Department foresters provide forest management assistance to over 10,000 private landowners annually. Requests for assistance, however, are significantly greater than can be served with available staff. NR 1.212(1) and (2) provide guidance in setting priorities followed by Department foresters when scheduling their work. The rule establishes initial management guidance to landowners, timber harvest advice, referrals to cooperating private foresters for timber harvest marking, forestry incentives program administration, and landowner education among the highest priorities. Less emphasis would be placed on providing complex or detailed services that may be available from private enterprise or on practices that are not mandatory under the forest tax programs. These changes are designed to make more efficient use of DNR staff time and to integrate state forestry services more closely with assistance available from private enterprise and other groups in order to serve as many landowners as practical.

Cooperating Forester Program: Department foresters and foresters in private enterprise offer complementary services, each having particular strengths in motivating landowners and helping them implement forestry practices. The Cooperating Forester Program was established by rule in 1989 to provide a framework for giving out landowners' forestry assistance requests to private consulting foresters and industrial foresters that participate. Lists of Cooperators' names are also provided to landowners wanting to make their own contacts.

The proposed rule requires Cooperating Foresters to apply DNR approved silviculture guidelines in **all** their work. Currently, Cooperators agree to follow DNR forestry standards only on work coming directly from DNR referrals, with a possibility of lower standards elsewhere. That variance can result in a lack of trust on the part of DNR foresters who promote the hiring of Cooperators and a reduction in confidence from landowners considering the services of Cooperators. The rule change will remove potential conflicts of a double standard. The rule will also raise the minimum continuing forestry education requirement for Cooperators from six to ten hours per year in an additional effort to improve quality.

SECTION 1. NR 1.212(1) and (2) are repealed and recreated to read:

NR 1.212 (1) PRIORITY I ACTIVITIES. The following activities shall be the highest priority for department foresters providing private forestry assistance. The order in which the priorities are listed is significant. Department foresters may, however, exercise discretion in applying the priorities within this subsection and sub. (2) based on seasonal needs and scheduling efficiency.

(a) A first time request from a landowner for management guidance may include but is not limited to an initial contact with the landowner, an assessment of the landowner's objectives, a walk-through or cruise of the property, educational and advisory information, written management recommendations or referral to other resource professionals.

(b) Responding to requests for timber sale guidance or information may include an on-the-ground inspection by the department forester to provide sound silviculture advice or a referral to other resource professionals.

Note: Providing timber sale guidance or information is a higher priority for department foresters than marking timber sales; these functions are different.

(c) Administration and oversight of the forest tax laws including: review of petitions for eligibility, preparation of management plans, mandatory practices follow up and enforcement of the provisions of the law.

(d) Establishment of mandatory practices under forest tax laws in subchs. I and VI, ch. 77, Stats., if a cooperating forester has not provided assistance.

(e) Administration of the Wisconsin forest landowner grant program in s. 26.38, Stats.

(f) One-to-one educational opportunities with private landowners and cooperating foresters; landowner or educator conferences, workshops and field demonstrations; and news articles.

(g) Major pest outbreaks or other catastrophic occurrences.

(2) PRIORITY II ACTIVITIES. The following activities shall be important, but a lower priority for department foresters providing private forestry assistance:

(a) Timber sale marking and volume designation on land not under the forest tax programs in subchs. I and VI, ch. 77, Stats., but for which there is a written management plan and within the limitations specified in sub. (3).

(b) Certification of need and performance for federal cost-sharing assistance programs.

(c) Educational presentations to school groups, civic groups, or at parades or fairs.

(d) Development of forest stewardship management plans on lands not enrolled or for which there is no application for enrollment under the forest tax laws in subchs. I and VI, ch. 77, Stats.

(e) Facilitation of any forest improvement, pruning, thinning, site preparation, release or tree planting practices which are non-mandatory under the forest tax programs in subchs. I and VI, ch. 77, Stats.

(f) Insect and disease surveys and recommendations other than those related to catastrophic outbreaks.

SECTION 2. NR 1.213(3)(b) and (d) are amended to read:

NR 1.213 (3)(b) The cooperating forester shall manage <u>all</u> private lands ~~referred to the consulting or industrial forester~~ in a manner which ~~complies with standards established by the department for the management of department land~~ <u>maintains the long-term capacity of the land to provide forest products, uses and values desired by landowners in accordance with the silvicultural guidelines in department handbooks and directives or a written, science-based forest management commitment submitted to and approved by the department in advance.</u>

(d) The cooperating forester shall attend a minimum of ~~6~~ <u>10</u> hours of department–approved training annually.

The foregoing rules were approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on _____.

The rules shall take effect the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin administrative register as provided in s. 227.22(2)(intro.), Stats.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin _____.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By _____
George E. Meyer, Secretary

(SEAL)

For Against

II — Jim Paul Pingrey — DeWayne Johnsrud NR

III — Neil Kedzie Envir

Ngself Forestry

Don Finke

I have one major concern with the proposed rule change

the goal to encourage Cooperating Foresters to apply DNR approved forest management guidelines in all of their work is a noble one.

It is however in my opinion unrealistic

Let me give you just two examples — not hypothetical examples

1 Industrial park annex — farmer has his property — 120 A half wooded — bought swamp — became wetlands not available (small but major when combined)

2. inherited farm — debt free
mortgaged to limit
$300,000 medical expense
stuff happens
not ready to sell homestead
medical emergency arises
sell $16,000 worth for me
left to himself landowner may en

Cooperating Foresters must be allowed to assist landowners in these situations or any situation where the logging of harvest (for his own reasons) ~~for his own reason~~ the landowner insists on a particular type

the Cooperating Foresters must be allowed to do this without ~~any~~ ~~adverse effect~~ tarnishing his reputation or the trust ~~put~~ placed in him

Suggestion: provide opportunity for cooperating foresters to file a statement declaring his suggested management plan and the demands of the private land owner — signed by landowner & cooperating forester

1200-2000 P Box 330,000 acres
~~300~~ cut over per acre 12,000 Krety
Dan Krety Sat Round 1946

Gene says private owners are not being served

Only one person has been removed from list

1000 friends may help

forester must inform DNR of owners insistance to cut if proper silvicultural practices are not followed

april 11 St
12 Eau
19 G Bay

difference in price between productive value + recreational value

Owners demand certain services

DNR now has authority to remove foresters from list

Date _____

protect land from division among many owners

encourage appropriate species

efforts of other states
- N H
- NC
- NY

development rights held by state

use forestry fund

federal matching funds

conservation groups

about $500 per acre

national forests lose more to mortality than harvest

trade public land for development rights

Kretz
LUMBER CO., INC.

DAN KRETZ
PRESIDENT
FAX # 715-627-4399

W11143 CTH G, P.O. BOX 160
ANTIGO, WI 54409

MILL: 1-715-623-5410
HOME: 1-715-623-7904

John - As we mentioned, at our suggestion, the landowner listed as his sole objective "TIMBER PRODUCTION" as you see it below.

The "boiler-plate" management plan he received follows on pages 3 & 4. For him to grow trees to biological rather than economic maturity is contra-productive to his intentions. On his site, as maples get beyond 20" diameter, they begin to dramatically lose value.

This is the type of DNR CONTROL we question.

Total Plan Acreage: 70.00

Contract Length: 25 Years

Starting January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2026

Attached maps show the location of Managed Forest Lands and the areas open or closed to public access.

The purpose of the Managed Forest Land Law is to encourage the growth of future commercial crops through sound forestry practices which consider the objectives of individual property owner, forest aesthetics, wildlife habitat, erosion control, protection of endangered or threatened plants and animals, and compatible recreational activities. Forestry under the law "means managing forest lands and their related resources, including trees and other plants, animals, soil, water and air." To guide the Department in fulfilling this stewardship objective, a statement of the owner's forest management objectives is required in the plan. The following statement has been provided either by the landowner or developed with the assistance of the Department. By signing this plan, the landowner(s) agree to comply with it. (The law specifically prohibits use of Managed Forest Lands for commercial recreation, industry, human residence, grazing of domestic livestock or other uses the Department deems incompatible with the practice of forestry.)

Landowner Objectives for Management of the Enrolled Lands: TIMBER PRODUCTION

The following pages include descriptions of vegetative or physical areas called "stands." Mandatory forestry practices that must be completed by the landowner(s) during the contract period are listed. Optional forestry activities may also be provided. Regarding mandatory practices, failure to complete them by the end of the specified year may result in withdrawal from the program and payment of a substantial withdrawal tax. The plan may be revised only with consent of both the landowner and the Department. If timber is to be harvested, a cutting notice on Department forms is required at least 30 days prior to cutting. Cutting under the notice may be commenced within one year of the date approved by the Department. Details concerning harvests, taxes, transfers, and other terms of the Managed Forest Law can be found under Chapter 77, subchapter IV, Wis. Stats., and in Chapter NR 46 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. (Copies of the law or rules are available from the Department upon request. Landowners may also contact their local DNR forester for assistance.)

STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN
MANAGED FOREST LANDS

ORDER # 34-065-2002

This land is owned as recreational and investment land in conjunction with the primary residence. The terrain is rolling with loam and sandy loam soils present. Consideration for the potential impact of the Gypsy Moth has been taken into account in all of the following management prescriptions. Maintaining a healthy forest is one of the primary ways to combat destruction of forests by the caterpillar of the Gypsy Moth. Gypsy moth is a relatively new forest pest invading Wisconsin. While it is not currently present in sufficient numbers to cause significant damage to our forest resources, its population levels have been gradually increasing from east to west across the State. Gypsy moths feed on a wide variety of trees but prefer oak, aspen, white birch, basswood, tamarack, willow, alder, and apple. Proper forest management practices, such as periodic thinnings and harvesting stands at maturity will improve the vigor of your forest and increase tree survival following gypsy moth defoliation. Encouraging species diversity within the forest will also help minimize gypsy moth impacts.

STAND 1 – NH 15+^{2}/ NH 11-15^2/ NH 5-11^2, 44 ACRES

STAND DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: This stand represents the best quality hardwood on the parcel. It is dominated almost exclusively by hard maple with occasional white ash, yellow birch, and fir. The dominant size class is large sawtimber (15 inches and larger diameter) with secondary representation in the small sawtimber class (11-15 inch diameter) and poletimber (5-11 inch diameter). The forest floor has varying degrees of hard maple seedling growth, dense in areas with the most sunlight and almost non-existent in areas of densest shade. There is virtually no representation in the sapling to small poletimber size class, making the stand quite even-aged. The quality of overstory trees is also quite variable from poor stock with cracks and seams to very nicely formed trees. This stand shall be managed for the production of high quality hardwood sawtimber on a sustained yield basis. Management shall be designed to begin pushing the structure to a more uneven-aged condition. Present density breakdown finds 67 of 99 ft^2/acre in sawtimber.

MANDATORY PRACTICES THAT MUST BE COMPLETED AS SPECIFIED: As mentioned above, this stand is fairly even-aged, having spent many years developing to a sawtimber size while maintaining a shaded condition. This has caused the "park-like" appearance and the ability to see from one end to the other. The thinning scheme as described here is designed to provide more sunlight to the forest floor stimulating better seedling and sapling development. You can imagine this will happen as large-crowned trees are removed.

By 2004, the stand shall be selectively thinned by removing roughly 1/5 - 1/4 of the volume in all merchantable size classes [5" diameter at breast height (DBH) and larger]. In this first thinning, the AVERAGE residual stand basal area must be maintained no lower than 80 ft^2/acre with a goal of 50 ft^2/acre in sawtimber and 30 ft^2/acre in poletimber. In other words, on average, about 1 of every 5 trees may be cut. Harvest shall concentrate on the poorest quality trees first using the following order of removal: high risk, cull defect, and poor form. **At no time** may trees be cut simply because they are a large diameter if other trees remain that are of higher order of removal. Harvesting some trees in groups (canopy gaps), if possible, will increase natural regeneration of more shade intolerant species like ash and yellow birch. Canopy gaps could be 30 to 60 feet in diameter and should be located near the large ash or birch trees. Do **NOT** harvest species other than sugar maple, regardless of quality, in the hopes of establishing more species variety. An active thinning regimen such as this can be conducted every 12-15 years, indefinitely, with each successive thinning producing higher quality trees. This site is a good habitat type and can support the growth of healthy, sound hardwoods to a 24-28" DBH before reaching biological maturity. It is imperative that the trees to be selectively removed be marked by qualified forestry personnel who understand this premise of long term, sustained yield forest quality improvement. This thinning will also allow increased sunlight availability in the understory. This will encourage good seedling growth and development providing better shelter for a variety of wildlife species. In time, the open, park-like appearance will be replaced with a forest of all sizes.

In 2017, a second thinning will be implemented using the same criteria as that outlined above.

STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN
MANAGED FOREST LANDS

ORDER # 34-065-2002

STAND 2 – NH 15+[1]/ NH 5-11[2]/ FS 0-5[3], 17 ACRES

STAND DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: This stand contains a mix of sawtimber and poletimber sized hardwoods with poletimber and sapling sized balsam fir throughout with an occasional mature aspen. Some butternut occurs in the southern lobe of this stand. The understory is mostly a good density of maple and fir seedlings. The quality of the hardwood sawtimber is very low as these trees spent their formative years open-grown and quite branched out. A good portion of the balsam fir is mature. The mid-canopy size class has a strong component of ironwood present. The stand shall be managed for quality improvement and a mix of hardwood and fir for pulpwood and sawtimber production. The aspen component shall be maintained as an essential element in the landscape.

MANDATORY PRACTICES THAT MUST BE COMPLETED AS SPECIFIED: Concurrent with the thinning of stand 1, a harvest shall take place that removes: 1) all fir with two or more 100-inch pulp sticks, 2) all low-quality hardwood poletimber and sawtimber (except as provided in "Suggested Practices), 3) any ironwood larger than 5 inches in diameter and 4) all merchantable aspen. In addition, all trees larger than 1 inch in diameter that occur within 30 feet of the cut aspen tree will be cut to provide a few small "mini-clearcuts", the condition needed for survival of the ensuing aspen sprouts. All quality hardwoods shall be left unharvested for future development. Trees to be cut shall be marked or designated by qualified forestry personnel.

SUGGESTED PRACTICES THAT MAY BE IMPLEMENTED BUT ARE NOT MANDATORY, STANDS 1 & 2:

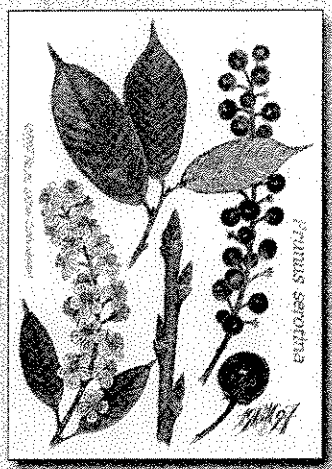
Wildlife snag development – Some of the large diameter hard maple are completely branched "wolf trees" that have absolutely no economic value from a logging standpoint. Especially in stand 2, consider retaining a few of these trees per acre for wildlife. Every few years, select 2-3 of these wolf trees for snag creation by killing them. Using a chainsaw, cut 3 concentric rings around the tree, at least 1 inch deep to prevent the flow of sap and nutrients. This process will kill the tree in a few growing seasons leaving a dead snag for many years to come. A variety of animal species require snags for excavating nesting cavities and for foraging for food. Examples of bird species directly benefiting from den tree retention are woodpeckers, flickers, chickadees, crested flycatchers, saw-whet owls, and nuthatches. Many mammals also benefit from snags to include squirrels, bats, fisher, raccoon, and porcupine.

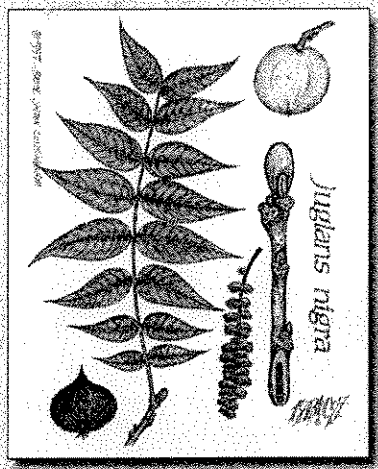
STAND 3 – FS 5-9[2]/ NH 0-5[3], 7 ACRES

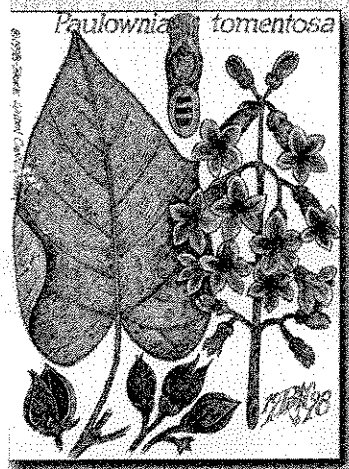
STAND DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: This stand is similar to stand 2 except that it is more well represented by balsam fir poletimber. The understory is maple and fir seedlings and saplings. The stand shall be managed for the present mix of species while providing fir pulpwood on an even-aged basis.

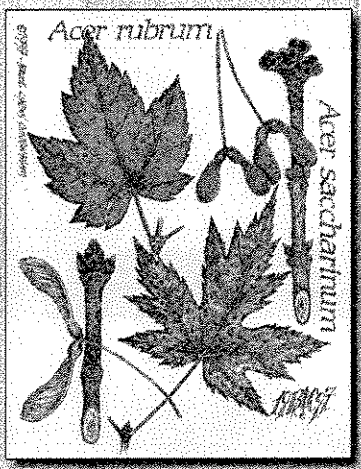
MANDATORY PRACTICES THAT MUST BE COMPLETED AS SPECIFIED: In 2004, concurrent with harvest operations in stands 1 and 2, the mature balsam fir shall be harvested. As in stand 2, this involves the removal of any fir that has two or more 100-inch pulp sticks. Once harvested, the young fir and hardwood will continue to develop providing future pulpwood and cover for wildlife.

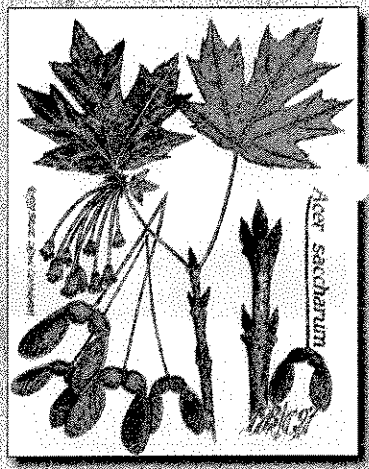
Southern Lumberman
SINCE 1881

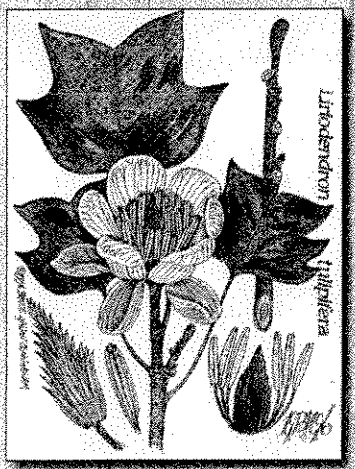


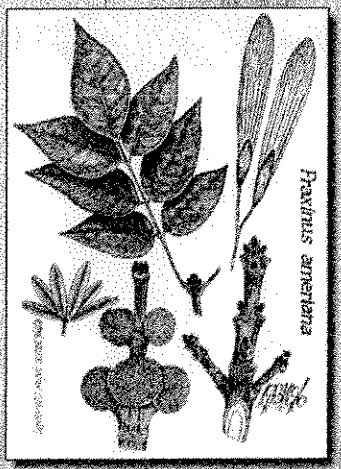


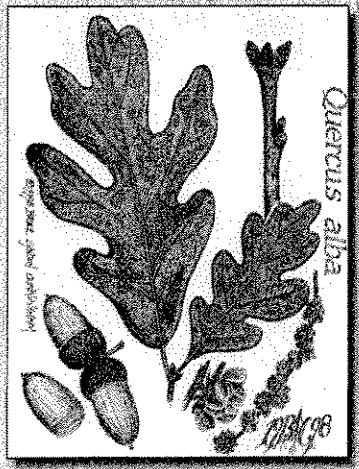












Supplement to *Southern Lumberman* November 2000

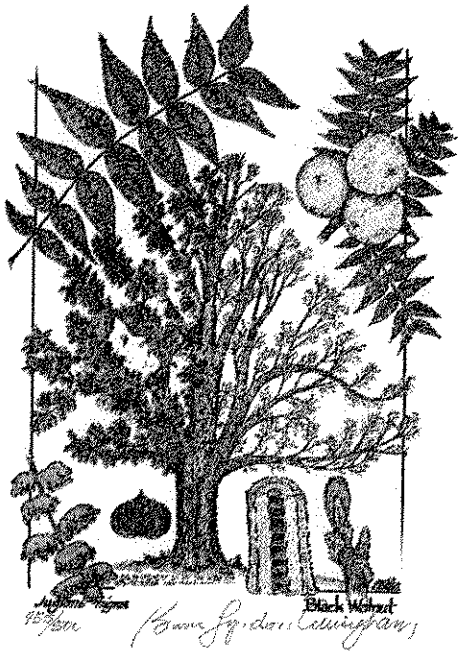
2001 Species Calendar

Bruce Lyndon Cunningham

Tree Prints & Handcarved Frames

Individual Prints *(hand watercolored, signed & numbered)* . . . . . .$105.00 ppd (10"x15")

Print w/Handcarved Frame *(frame is print species if available)* . . . . . .$335.00 ppd (20"x24")
(matted, glassed)



Species of Trees ● add $20.00 to Frame

- ●1. American Basswood
- ●2. Amer. Chestnut
- 3. American Elm
- 4. Amer. Holly
- 5. American Sycamore
- 6. Baldcypress
- 7. Beech, Amer.
- 8. Black Cherry
- 9. Black Spruce
- 10. Black Walnut
- 11. Black Willow
- 12. Butternut
- 13. Douglas Fir
- 14. E. Cottonwood
- 15. Eastern White Pine
- ●16. Flowering Dogwood
- ●17. Honduras Mahogany
- 18. Live Oak
- 19. Loblolly Pine
- 20. Longleaf Pine
- 21. Northern Red Oak
- 22. Pecan Hickory
- 23. Pinon Pine
- 24. Ponderosa Pine
- 25. Quaking Aspen
- 26. Red Alder
- 27. Red Lauan
- 28. Red Maple
- 29. Sabal Palm
- 30. Sassafras
- 31. S. Catalpa
- ●31. Sitka Spruce
- ●32. Slash Pine
- 33. Shortleaf Pine
- 34. Southern Magnolia
- 35. Sugar Maple
- 36. Swamp Chestnut Oak
- 37. Southern Red Oak
- 38. White Ash
- 39. White Oak
- 40. Yellow Birch
- 41. Yellow Poplar
- *NEW* 42. **American Beech**
- 43. **E. Hemlock**

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BRUCE LYNDON CUNNINGHAM PRODUCTION

2001

NOTES

JANUARY

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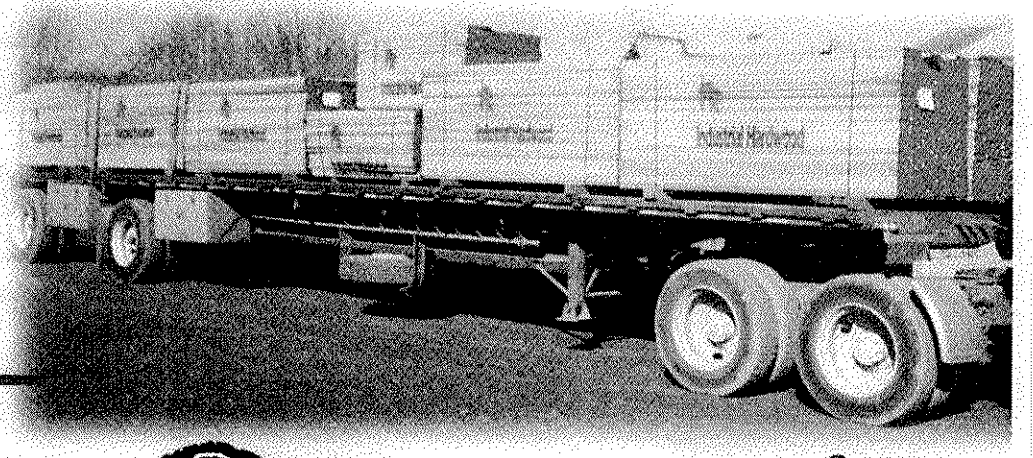

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PENNSYLVANIA HARDWOOD STANDS FOR QUALITY®

White Oak

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

Best known of the oaks is white oak—*Quercus alba. Quercus* is the Latin name for oak, while Alba probably refers to the light colored bark of the white oak tree. Common names for the tree include forked-leaf white oak, Eastern white oak, American white oak, mantua oak, ridge white oak, stave oak, West Virginia soft white oak, and white oak.

Worldwide, the oaks (*Quercus spp.*) consist of 275 to 500 species that can be separated into three groups based on their characteristics: the live oak/evergreen oak group, the red oak group, and the white oak group. Species within each group look alike in all botanical facets. The bark of many red oaks is dark in color while the white oaks are mostly light. Not every oak specimen can be definitely identified by the amateur. They sometimes puzzle even professional botanists, particularly during winter.

Characteristics and Use

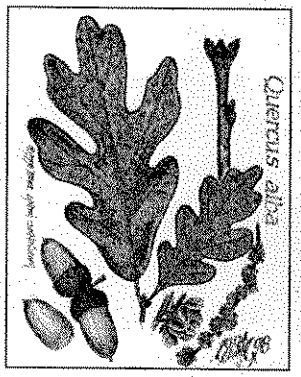
If oak is the king of trees, then white oak is the king of kings. Some trees grow taller and some have a greater bole, but no other tree has so great a spread. The massive root system and taproot reflect the branches and crown. A hundred years is young in the life of a white oak and some white oaks that greeted Columbus to the new world still stand.

White oaks average 80 to 125 feet in height, with a trunk diameter of 3 to 5 feet. In the forest, white oaks develop tall, clean, straight trunks.

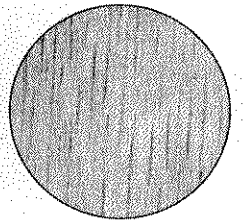
The American frigate Constitution had gun decks and keel of solid white oak, while in World War II mine sweepers and patrol boats were still being made of white oak.

Nearly twice the weight of white pine, white oak has uniform strength, narrow growth rings, durability, and an attractive light brown color. The wood has a course texture, is very heavy, straight-grained, hard, tough, very stiff, and strong. Naturally resistant to decay, white oak's heartwood also resists impregnation with liquids and preservatives. White oak lumber planes easily, turns well, and is suited for most finishing treatments. It is excellent for bending and effectively holds nails and screws.

Perhaps the largest amount of white oak lumber goes into high-quality flooring,



barrels, kegs, and casks. Under normal circumstances, oak flooring will outlast the life of any building in which it is installed. Prized for use in construction of boats and ships, white oak is also used for tool handles, fence posts, and barns. Modern truck and trailer flooring, as well as railway car decking, is made of laminated or solid oak which has proven superior to man-made alternatives. Pallet manufacturers consume a large quantity of lower grade oak lumber and have thrived due to the low cost, easy availability, and sturdiness of white oak.



JANUARY 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
DECEMBER 2000 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24/31 25 26 27 28 29 30	*New Year's Day* 1	2	3	4	5	6
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14	*Martin Luther King Jr. Day* 15	16	17	18	19	20
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28	29	30	31	FEBRUARY 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28		

Black Cherry

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

The rose family, *Rosaceae*, includes some 115 trees, shrubs, and herbs that are widely scattered throughout the world, but are found mostly in temperate climates. Black cherry is part of this family, which is extremely valuable in agricultural terms. Often referred to as fruitwood, the family includes not only cherry, but apple, plum, apricot, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, and a significant number of ornamental genera.

Known by its botanical name *Prunus seroina, Ehrh*, black cherry has a number of common names that often refer to the use or location of the tree, such as cabinet cherry, mountain black cherry, wild black cherry, or American cherry. Ten genera are represented by arborescent forms in the United States, but the Eastern black cherry is the only timber-producing species of importance. The pin cherry, common chokecherry, and bitter cherry may have the physical size in localized areas to have economic importance as well.

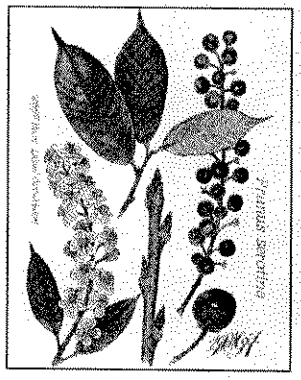
Characteristics and Use

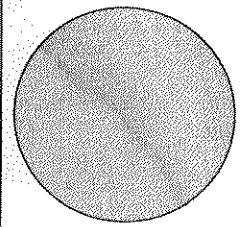
Black cherry is usually a medium-sized tree reaching 50 to 60 feet in height, with diameters of two to three feet, although those in very rich, moist, well-drained soils may reach double those dimensions. While trees are ready to harvest at 40 years, those more than 100 years old yield a substantially greater volume of desirable heartwood.

Black cherry sapwood is light yellow, while the heartwood is brownish with a greenish tinge, darkening to a deep reddish brown when exposed to air. Black cherry wood is popular for characteristics like gum pockets, streaks, birdpecks, pin knots, and grain patterns, and is also firm, strong and of medium density.

Black cherry is very stable when manufactured properly, and is rated as fair for both nail holding and resistance to splitting, while gluing and finishing properties are very good. In steam bending, the species performs much like beech and ash.

Often referred to as "New England mahogany" by cabinet makers, black cherry is considered a premier American cabinet wood, second only to black walnut. It is also one of the leading domestic woods for furniture, usually used for styles such as Queen Anne, French provincial, and Early American, which accentuate the flexibility and natural beauty of the wood. It is also used for interior trim, tool handles, professional instruments, piano hammers, and toys.





Popular among craftsmen and consumers alike, black cherry furniture is handed down through generations, richening in color with age.

Seasoning

During drying, tangential shrinkage can be twice the radial shrinkage, indicating that the process must be closely attended to prevent warping either by natural or kiln drying schedules.

FEBRUARY 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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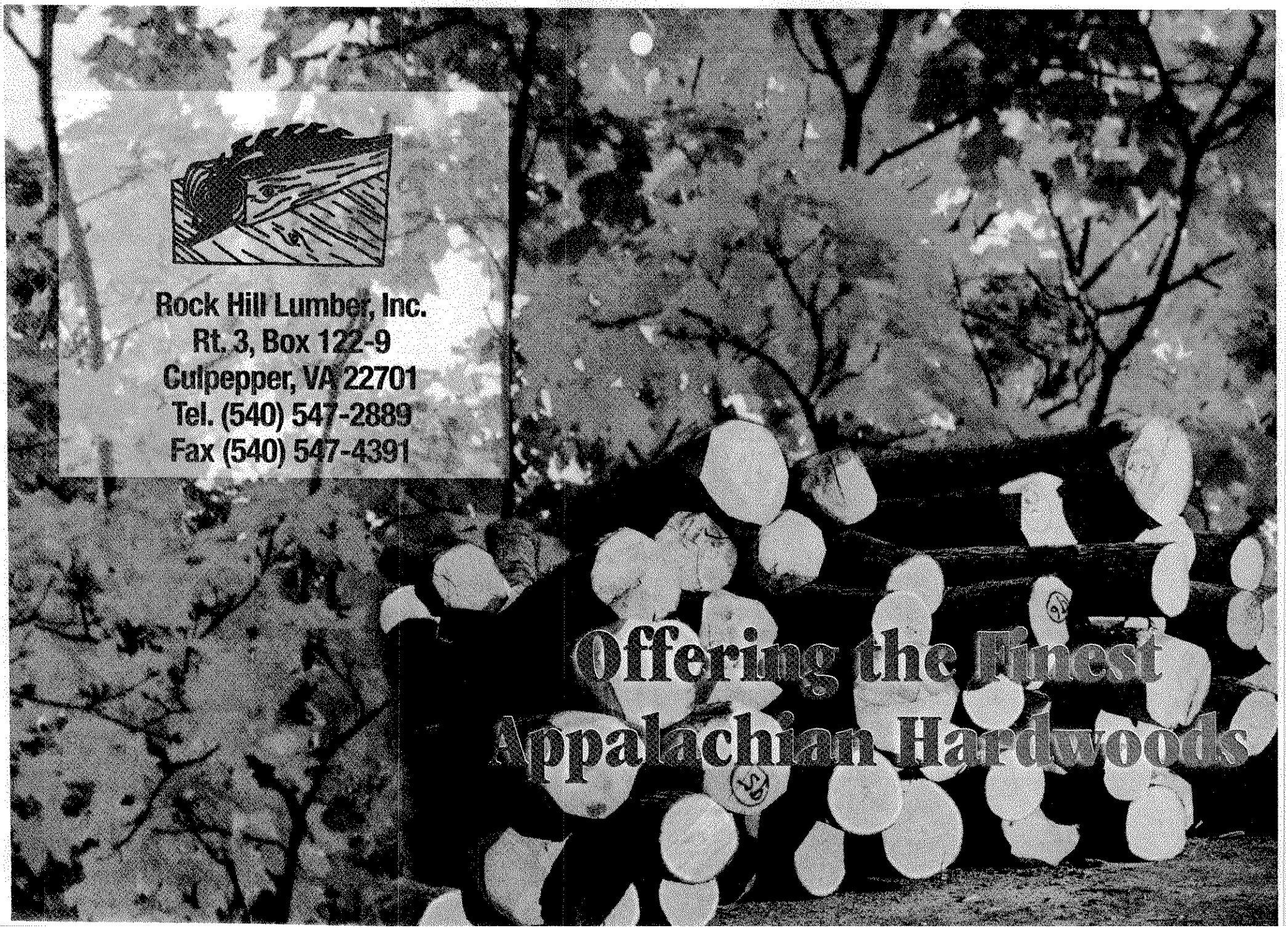
11	12	13	*Valentine's Day* 14	15 **15-18**—Appalachian Hardwood Mfgrs. Inc., Registry Resort, Naples, FL **336-885-8315**	16	17
18	*Presidents Day* 19	20	21	22	23	24 **24-27**—National Wooden Pallet & Container Assoc., Grand Floridian Hotel Orlando, FL **703-527-7667**
25	26	27	28	**MARCH 2001** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31		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White Ash

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

There are over 25 species of ash native to the United States, although white, black (brown), and green are the most important. White ash is the largest and most common of the ashes, and the most useful group. White ash is known by many common names: American ash, biltmore ash, Canadian ash, cane ash, green ash, ground ash, mountain ash, Quebec ash, red ash, smallseed white ash, white river ash, and Southern ash.

While ash takes its botanical name, *Fraxinum americana,* from the Latin *fraxinus*, the classical name for ash, it is a member of the olive family (*Oleaceas*). There are more than 500 species of ash trees, shrubs, and vines belonging to the olive family worldwide, including 22 species and three naturalized species reaching tree size in North America.

Characteristics and Use

The medium-sized tree grows 80 to 115 feet tall. It has a straight clean trunk, as the tree sheds lower limbs in crowded conditions. Diameters generally range from 2 to 4 feet, but can reach 7 feet.

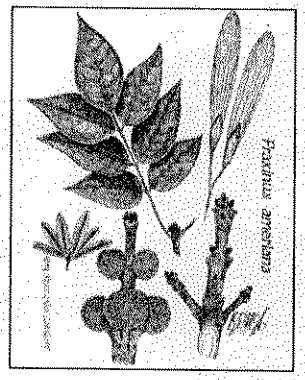
Ash is not the most abundant tree in the forest, but it is a prolific producer or seeds and can quickly sprout back from stumps when given room and light.

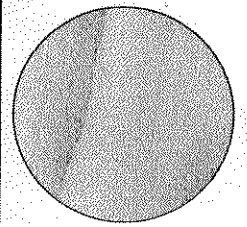
The color of the heartwood is a somewhat lustrous cream to very light brown, with a wide, lighter-colored sapwood. Those growing in the Southern states have very light wood with straw-colored heartwood.

Ash is straight-grained, wears smooth, and machines well. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, and stiff. It has good shock resistance, excellent bending qualities, and stays smooth under rubbing. Despite a tendency to split, ash holds screws and nails better than average and glues moderately well.

Sometimes confused with hickory in the flat cut face, ash is lighter in weight. Hickory's summerwood (darker zone) is visible only with magnification, while ash's summerwood has white dots (lines) that can be seen with the naked eye. In addition, ash has "glass worm tracts," squiggle lines of new wood, filled in as if putty were put in the place where "worms" left a trail.

Used for pioneer tools, fuel, and building homes, white ash today is used for furniture, tool handles, long oars, tennis rackets, musical instruments, baseball bats, flooring, millwork, containers, baskets, snowshoes, and skiis. It is particularly popular for bentwood parts of chairs.



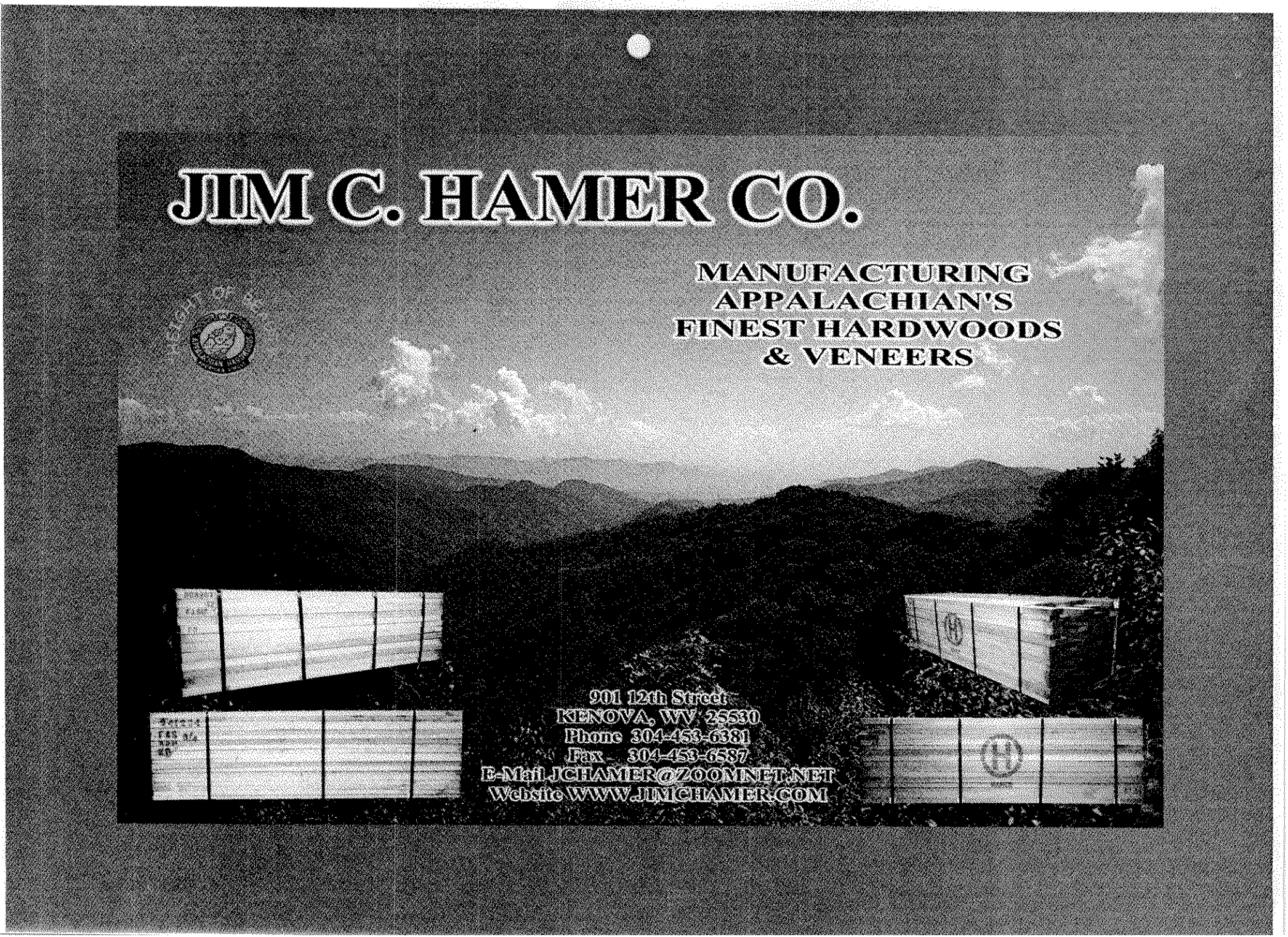


Seasoning

White ash lumber dries well in kilns, holds its shape well after seasoning, and has low resistance to decay. However, if not seasoned properly, the wood can have "sticker shadows" or lines where the drying sticks separate the lumber layers.

MARCH 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28			**APRIL 2001** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	**8-10**—Hardwood Mfgrs. Assn., New Orleans, LA **412-829-0770** 8	9	10
11	12	13	**14-16**—Wood Technology Clinic & Show, Portland, OR **212-615-2935** 14	15	16	*St. Patrick's Day* 17
18	19	20	21	22	23	**24-27**—Wood Components Mfgrs. Assn. Annual Meeting, Sandestin Hilton Hotel, Destin, FL **770-565-6660** 24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31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Southern Red Oak

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

More than 450 members of the American oak family make it the most abundant hardwood species found in North America. Slow-growing and long-lived, the oaks furnish more native timber annually than any other group of broad-leaved trees and provide about half the United States' annual lumber production. American oaks are generally divided into two sections: the red (or black) oaks and the white oaks. Belonging to the oak family Quercus L, the Southern red oak bears the name *Quercus Falcata* (*Michx. variety falcata*).

The Southern red oak has many common names—Spanish oak, turkey red oak, hill red oak, swamp red oak, turkeyfoot oak, water oak, spotted oak, and finger oak. Another variety of the Southern red oak is commonly known as the cherrybark oak.

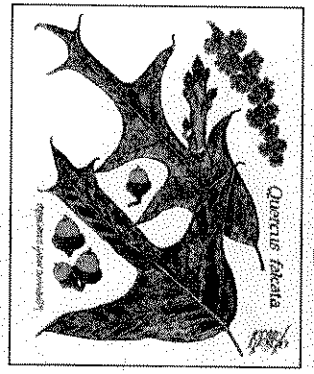
Characteristics and Use

Oaks have been revered by mankind for centuries. During the Anglo-Saxon rule in England, oak forests were valued for the acorns that fattened pigs. Fines for destroying or damaging an oak tree were based on the tree's size and its ability to bear fruit. The shade of the oak certainly sheltered the signing of many historic treaties on North American soil.

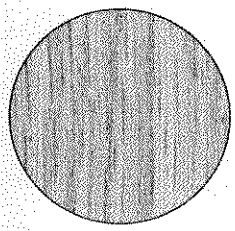
Extremely porous, the tree's wood is not suitable for cooperage/barrels. Heavy and dense, the wood is hard and stiff with high shock resistance. Much shrinkage is seen during seasoning and the wood is above average in all machining operations except shaping.

Heartwood is brown with a tinge of red and low in decay resistance. Nearly white, the sapwood is one to two inches thick. The wood can be stained for a wide range of finished tones. Second-growth is generally harder and tougher than finer-textured old-growth timber. Sawn lumber in the red oak group cannot be separated by species on the basis of wood characteristics alone.

The oaks furnish lumber, veneer, and other products with widespread use. Available in a variety of thicknesses, the wood's price range is from average to valuable. North American red oak is the most popular hardwood used in the United States for cabinetry and furniture manufacturing. In 1992, it represented 29.2 percent of total exported species.



Uses include lumber, railroad cross-



ties, and veneer. It is remanufactured into flooring, furniture, wall paneling, architectural interiors, general millwork, boxes, pallets and crates, firewood, agricultural implements, caskets, woodenware, handles, boats, and truck flooring. Cork and tannin are generated from the bark.

Distribution and Outlook

Southern red oak grows from New York to northern Florida, westward to eastern Texas.

APRIL 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Daylight Savings Time 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Palm Sunday 8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Easter 15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MARCH 2001

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MAY 2001

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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Red & Silver Maple

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

Although the maple genus (*Acer spp.*) contains about 120 species, North America is home to only some 13 of them. Asia claims 16 species, while Central America claims one, and the European/Mediterranean region claims six, with the balance in Eurasia, Malaysia, and Northern Africa. *Acer* is the classic Latin name for maple.

In North America, maples are separated into two groups, depending on the ray widths of their microscopic anatomy. The hard or rock maples are typified by sugar maple and black maple. Major commercial soft maple species include red maple and silver maple.

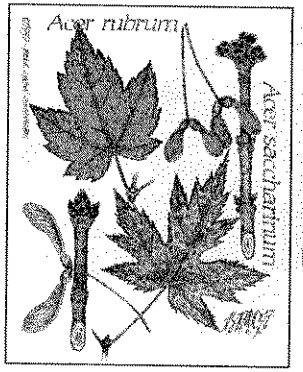
Other common names for the red maple are Oregon red maple, drummon maple, Southern soft maple, three-pointed-leaf maple, three-toothed maple, and water maple. Getting its name from the pale color found on the underside of its leaves, the silver maple is also known as creek maple, papascowood, river maple, silverleaf maple, and soft maple. Both the red and silver maple are sometimes called swamp or white maple.

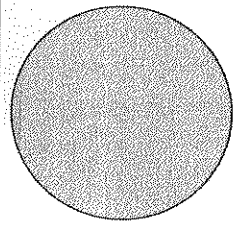
Characteristics and Use

Both silver and red maples grow to an average height of about 60 feet, have shallow root systems, and are generally bottomland and swampland dwellers. They are found in the eastern U.S. and Canada, with red maple extending further south than silver maple.

The wood of these species is not as heavy, hard, or strong as that of the hard maples. While soft maples may be as much as 25 percent softer than hard maples, in most ways their characteristics are similar. Soft maples are suitable for the same finishing processes and for similar end uses. Soft maple is close-grained and well suited for enamel finishes and brown tones, and takes a polish well. In addition, the wood machines well, has fair resistance to nail and screw splitting and has intermediate gluing qualities. The wood has a low decay resistance.

Early pioneers used the trees' tannin to make an ink as well as textile dyes. Today, soft maple is used for lumber, veneer, furniture, pallets, boxes, crates, tools, woodenware, moulding and millwork, panels, turnings, slack cooperage, flooring, and crossties. Character markings such as mineral streak or stain or wormy soft maple are considered decorative markings for paneling and furniture. Better grades may be substituted for hard maple in furniture. Softwood sapwood is considerably wider than that of hard maples and has a lighter heartwood. Red maple is the leading soft maple and ranks second to sugar maple in the furniture industry.



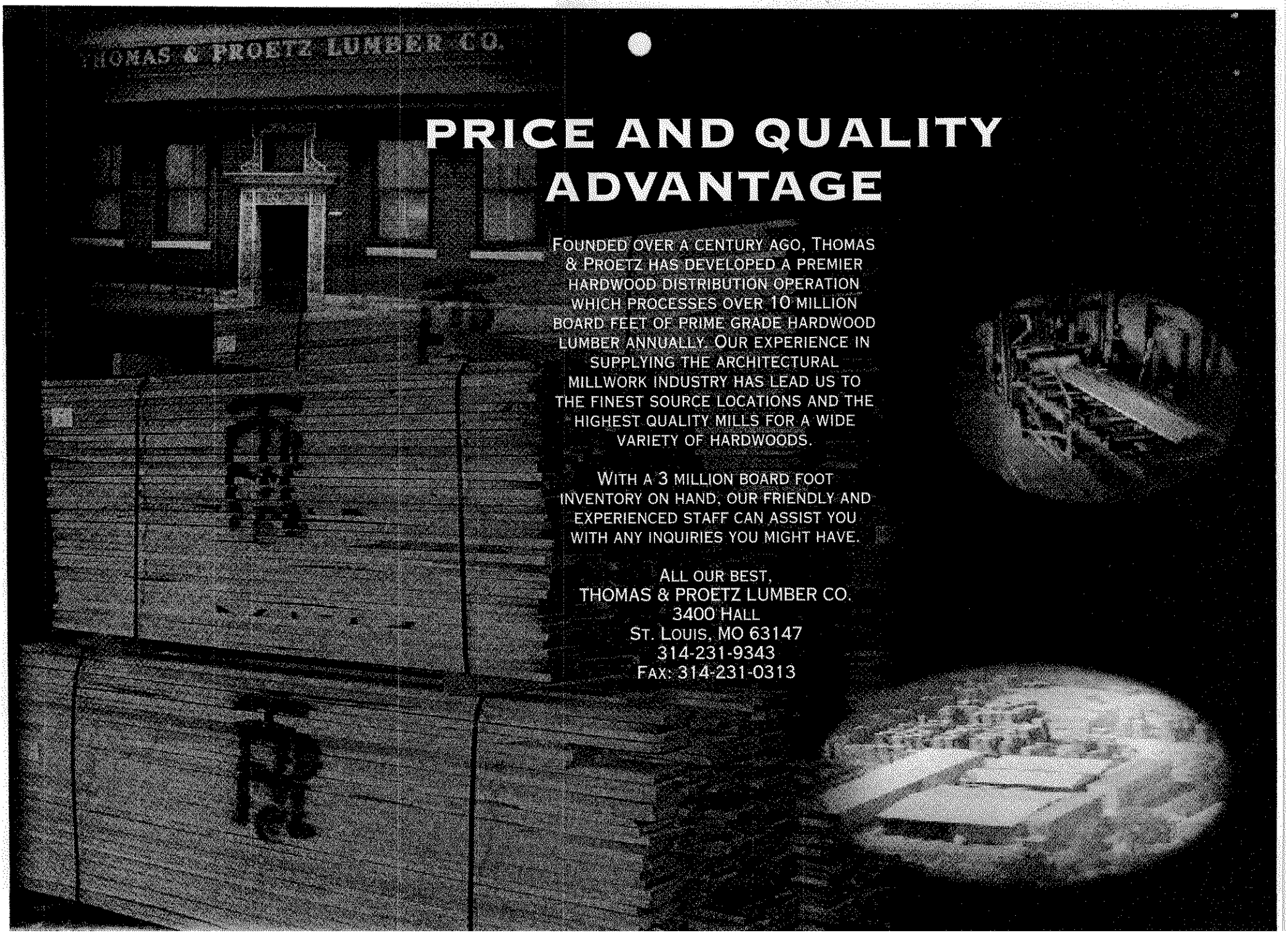


Seasoning

Drying schedules note that slow, carefully monitored drying generally minimizes downgrading of the lumber.

MAY 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
APRIL 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		1	2	3	4 4—Northeastern Loggers Assn., Bass Park Complex, Bangor, ME **315-369-3078**	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mother's Day 13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	*Victoria Day* 21 **21-25**—Ligna Hannover 2001, Hannover, Germany **609-987-1202**	22	23	24	25	26
27	*Memorial Day* 28	29	30	31		**JUNE 2001** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30



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Black Walnut

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

Perhaps the most revered species among North America's hardwoods is American black walnut. Described as "the aristocrat of the fine hardwoods," walnut has been favored by craftsmen since the 16th century.

With the botanical name *Juglans nigra*, black walnut belongs to the walnut family, or *Juglandaceae*—both derived from the classic Latin term *Juglans*, meaning nut of Jupiter. This family is comprised of several commercial genera widely distributed throughout the forests of the Northern Temperate Zone. In the U.S., the most important commercial trees are black walnut, white walnut or butternut, northern California walnut, southern California walnut. Claro walnut, the result of a graft of European walnut to root stock of either black or northern California walnut, is the most popular in the commercial trade. It produces a burl at the point of the graft which, at maturity, yields a beautifully figured grain pattern highly prized for veneer and lumber.

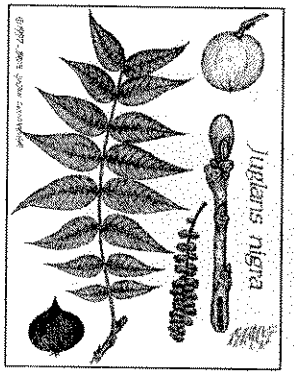
Characteristics and Use

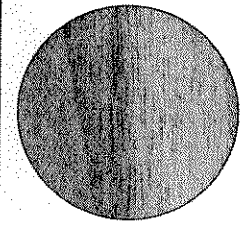
Historically, American black walnut was one of the largest hardwood trees in the forest, often having a clear bole 60 feet tall and 6 feet in diameter.

Black walnut wood is one of the most durable of the fine hardwoods. Its heartwood varies in color from a light grayish-brown to chocolate brown to almost black with occasional purple streaks. The sapwood is nearly white to a very light tan.

The wood's medium weight makes it mar-resistant and easy to work with. Mechanical properties include medium density, moderate bending and crushing strengths, and low stiffness. Black walnut is semi-porous, straight-grained, and easily worked. It also has excellent machining capabilities, holds nails and screws well, is high in shock resistance, finishes and holds paint very well, and can be glued easily.

American black walnut is primarily used in solid wood and veneer applications that illustrate the grain patterns, burls, and color of the wood. Its physical properties make it useful in gunstock, while additional uses include interior joinery, cabinets, boat decks and trim, clocks, musical instruments, specialty flooring inlays, and carved or turned products. Indeed almost every home or office in the U.S. contains some type of walnut product.





Seasoning

When properly seasoned, walnut is very stable. It requires no special handling and responds well to both air and kiln drying; however, drying schedules should be closely followed, as with all species, to avoid honeycombing and excessive checking. The lumber is usually steamed to darken the sapwood and improve the overall color of the boards. The wood shrinks about 10 percent when dried to 6.2 percent.

JUNE 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
MAY 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	JULY 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Father's Day 17	18	19	20	21 **21-23**—Southeastern Lumber Mfgrs. Assn., The Breakers, Palm Beach, FL **404-361-1445**	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

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Sweet Gum

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

While sweet gum is the common name for this species, it is known commercially by several other names: gum, sap gum, red gum (heartwood), stargum, and gumwood. The origin of its Latin name, *liquidambar styraciflua*, is traced to the writings of the early Spanish explorer Cortez in Mexico who, in 1519, described the gums as "large trees that exude a gum-like liquid amber in color."

The only tree-sized member of the witch hazel family found in North America, the large majestic tree is one of the most abundant trees in the United States. The aromatic tree is recognized by its star-shaped leaves.

Characteristics and Use

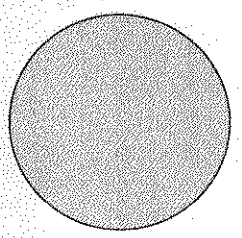
Sweet gum lumber is often divided into two classes: sap gum (the light-colored wood from the sapwood) and "select red gum" (from the reddish-brown heartwood). Generally, the logs contain more sapwood than heartwood, thus more sap gum lumber is produced. Lumber producers generally mix heartwood and sapwood in a package and sell it as American gum. Specially selected packages usually carry a premium.

American gum has a pinkish white color in sap gum and reddish brown in red gum, often with distinctive marks that give the wood a figured look when stained. It has a plain pattern and finishes well. Because of its exceedingly fine grain, many finishes can be used without use of a filler coat.

American gum has a mild, uniform texture prized by cabinet makers and the woodworking industry. The easily machined and finished colored wood has won universal acclaim. Its weight, between that of hard maple and basswood, places it in the medium class. It machines, turns, and glues well while offering good resistance to splitting in nailing and screwing. It responds well to the shaper, planer, and moulder.

Italian furniture manufacturers use it in conjunction with mahogany stains and finishes, and sweet gum has traditionally been rotary cut for door skins, veneer cores, cross-bands, and other commercial veneer uses. In face veneer, it is often separated and sold as either "select white" or "select red." Quartersawn lumber or quarter-sliced veneer, produces a ribbon strip known as "figured red gum" that is desirable for interiors and furniture.

Its versatility and economy have made American gum a favorite wood for upholstered furniture frames, case goods' structural parts, chairs, and in solid furniture with face veneers. Only a trained wood specialist is able to identify the wood once its finish is complete.



Seasoning

American gum is sold both air-dried and kiln-dried, however, sweet gum's nature requires special care during kiln drying to prevent degrade.

JULY 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Canada Day 1	2	3	Independence Day 4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19-21—Forest Products Machinery/Equipment Expo, Atlanta, GA 19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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JUNE 2001

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AUGUST 2001

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Tulip Tree

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

Named for its attractive tulip-shaped flowers, the plentiful tulip tree carries a bewildering handful of folk names: yellow poplar, tulipwood, popple, canoe wood, tulip poplar, carney wood, white wood, blue poplar, hickory poplar, and American tulipwood.

The tulip tree's botanical name is *Liriodendron tulipifera Linnaeus*. It is a member of the magnolia family with an ancient lineage in the broadleaf group of trees. Frequently called yellow poplar, it should not be confused with trees bearing similar names in the poplar family *Populus* or other cottonwoods.

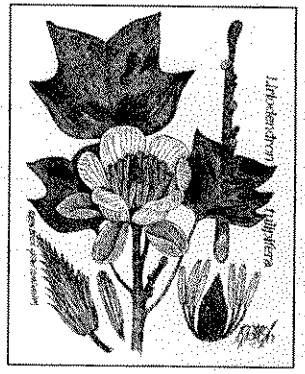
Characteristics and Use

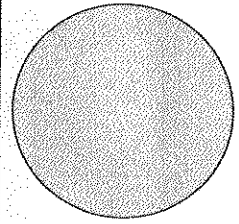
Frequently called the "Queen of the Forest," the tulip tree is an extremely fast growing species, reaching heights of 80 to 100 feet and diameters of four to six feet. The heartwood is naturally yellowish-brown to greenish, often with slight purple streaks, and the sapwood is wide and cream colored. The leaves have a characteristically tulip-shaped outline, as well as sizable greenish-orange flowers that also resemble the tree's namesake flower.

Even though it has been extensively harvested, the tree reproduces rapidly as the seed lays virile for over 50 years. The species quickly regenerates when direct sunlight reaches the forest floor.

The wood is straight grained and uniform in texture. Because of its porosity, strength, and ability to take glue, it is commonly used for cores and cross bands in furniture fabrication. Compressed tulip tree wood has the ability to return to its normal shape when pressure is removed.

Highly receptive to various finishes, tulip tree wood is stable and durable. Moderately stiff with low shock resistance and low bending strength, the wood is intermediate in matching properties and low in nailing resistance. Light and very easy to work, tulip tree sands, turns, and carves easily, yet has the strength and stability to remain in place when glued. It has little tendency to split when nailed or screwed. The wood imparts no taste and can be used for fruit carriers.





Historically, the tulip tree has been the leading hardwood species in American furniture manufacturing, moulding, woodwork, and window and door stock.

AUGUST 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JULY 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	**SEPTEMBER 2001** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23/30 24 25 26 27 28 29		1	2 **2-5**—Int'l. Woodworking Mach/Furn. Supply Fair, Anaheim, CA **847-390-2515**	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Sugar Maple

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

Noted as the most colorful tree in the North American forest, the sugar maple is most often recognized as the focus of the Canadian flag.

One of the continent's most valuable hardwood trees, it takes its scientific name, *Acer saccharum*, from the Medieval Latin word for sugar. It is called by a variety of names including bird's-eye maple, black maple, curly maple, hard maple, rock maple, rough maple, sugar, sugar tree, sweet maple, and thumb-nail maple.

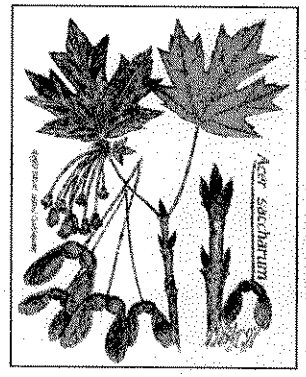
Characteristics and Use

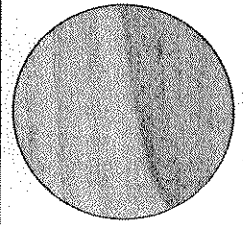
Natural sugars found in the tree's sap have given this tree its fame, although it is also noted for its exceptional lumber and beautiful fall foliage.

Sugar maple lumber is sought by the furniture industry, and sugar and black maple are marketed as hard maple while silver, red, and boxelder are sold as soft maple. Hard maple is in high demand because it is tough, with a side hardness of 1450 lbs. compared to soft maple's 700 lbs. The sapwood of the maples is commonly white with a creamy to reddish-brown tinge. Heartwood is considerably darker with a light reddish-brown to dark color. Greenish-black discolorations may be caused by mineral stain. The wood often exhibits one of three fancy grained textures that are called fiddle-back, curly, or bird's-eye maple.

Its grain patterns, as well as its excellent woodworking characteristics, make it a desirable furniture wood. With a fine, uniform texture, hard maple machines well, has good glue bonding properties, offers good resistance to splitting in screwing, and fair resistance to nail splitting. It stains quite well and takes a high polish.

Soft maple is sometimes used in conjunction with hard maple when stains and finish are less critical. Hard maple is used for furniture, handles, cabinet work, novelties, flooring, wall paneling, veneer, plywood, and sports applications.





Many gymnasium and bowling alley floors are made of hard maple, and there has been a resurgence of use its use in residential flooring.

Seasoning

Drying hard maple is a critical process with shrinkage in the 15 percent range, from green to six percent moisture content.

SEPTEMBER 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
AUGUST 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	**OCTOBER 2001** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31					1
2	*Labor Day* 3	4	5	6	7	8
Grandparents' Day 9	10	11	**12-15**—Nat'l. Hardwood Lumber Assn., Sheraton, New Orleans, LA **901-377-1818** 12	13	14	15 Kretz Lumber's Annual Forestry Field Day
16	*Rosh Hashanah* 17	18	19	20	**21-22**—Midwest Forest Industry Show, Family Arena, St. Charles, MO **573-634-3252** 21	**22-26**—Southern Forest Products Assn., Westin Savannah Harbor, Savannah, GA **504-443-4464** 22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Offering the Finest Appalachian Hardwoods

The Birches

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

The birches, *Betula*, are deciduous hardwood trees and shrubs that belong to the birch family, *Betulaceae*. Of the more than 50 species found in the arctic regions and cooler parts of the northern temperate zone, the major U.S. species are yellow birch (*Betula lutea*, the most abundant species, also known as gray, silver, or bitter birch), river birch (*Betula nigra*, also called water, or red birch), and sweet birch (*Betula lenta*, also known as black or cherry birch). They stretch south down the Appalachian range.

Characteristics and Use

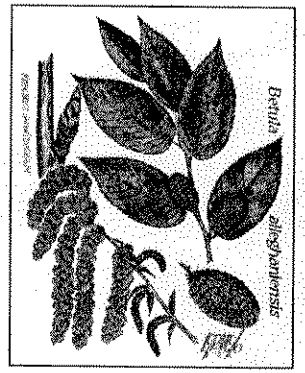
This blonde wood hailing from the northern climates has long been a favorite with Native Americans and craftsmen. Hiawatha's canoe was made of birch bark and Hepplewhite's tables of the 18th century speak highly of Colonial-day craftsmen. Aromatic, the bark was rolled into a spill and burned to keep mosquitoes away.

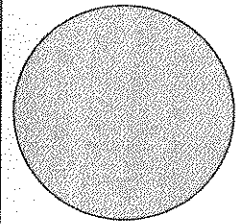
The wood is pale, dark to reddish brown, with thin, nearly-white sapwood. Close-grained and hard, the wood is relatively heavy, stiff, and strong with high shock resistance. Birch is high in nail-holding ability and is easily worked by machinery and turns well for spindles. The wood's color does not present a prominent pattern, although it has a pleasing grain and takes a high polish.

Some buyers specify "all white" when purchasing birch, and in these cases a premium is charged for the additional handling and separation of the lumber or veneer. Lumber is typically sold unselected. When stained, the wood does not show a marked difference between heartwood and sapwood.

As veneer, the sapwood or rotary birch is sold as "selected white" or "selected red." Most of the birch output, however, is called "natural birch" and contains a wide variety of color combinations. In natural birch veneer cuttings, the "character marks" are purposely left in the material because of their appeal to consumers. Sometimes the wood shows very small pin knots or a shiny burl can be seen. Straight grain is obtained when logs are quarter-sawn and a swirl figure when rotary cut.

Readily available when unselected by color, the wood is limited when selected as red (as is veneer). Price ranges from average to valuable.





One of the principal furniture woods in the U.S., yellow birch may be finished to simulate either black walnut or mahogany. Birch is often mixed with hard maple and used for furniture, kitchen cabinets, wall paneling, doors, brush backs, baskets, crates, flooring, tool handles, and millwork.

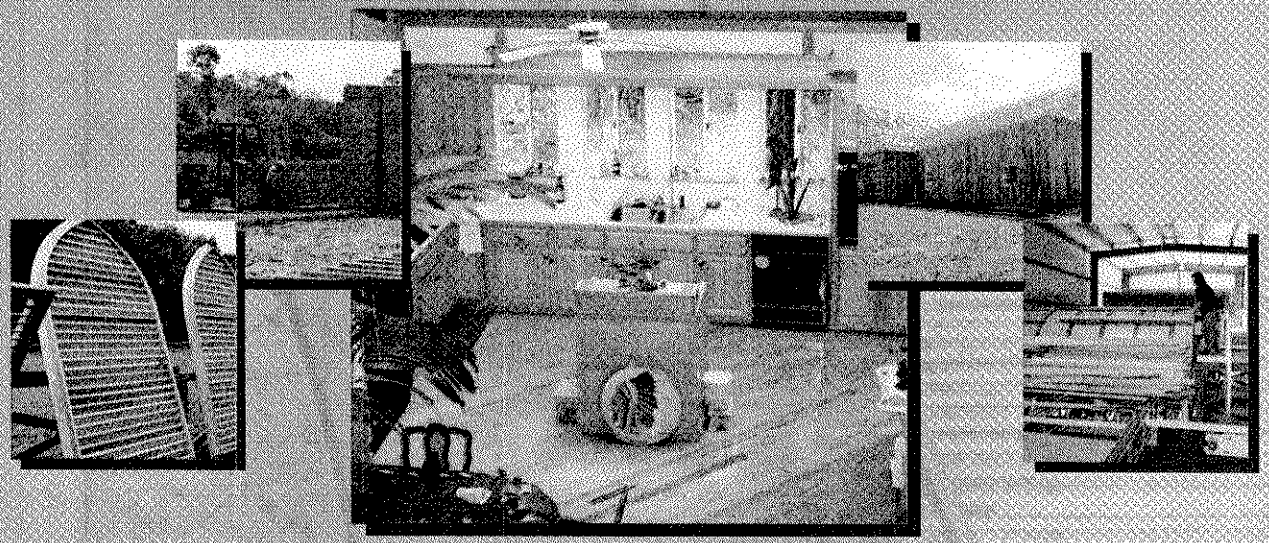
Seasoning

High shrinkage requires slow, careful kiln drying to prevent checking and warping.

OCTOBER 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
SEPTEMBER 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23/30 24 25 26 27 28 29	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Columbus Day 8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Standard Time 28	29	30	Halloween 31	NOVEMBER 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		

Your Consistent Cypress Resource.



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Sunshine State Cypress, Inc.

Fraser Fir

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

Standing majestically straight with green, shiny, flattened needles characteristic to firs is the Fraser fir—*Abies fraseri Poir.* Common names for the tree include she-balsam because of the resin produced in the bark), Southern balsam, and Southern balsam fir.

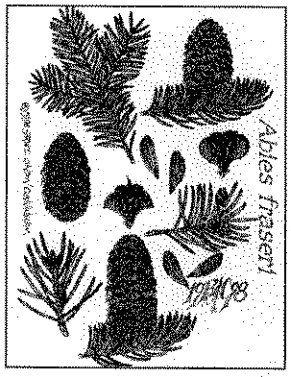
This Appalachian softwood was discovered by a Scot explorer in 1784. John Fraser, a self-proclaimed botanist, searched for new species to cultivate in England. After traveling for a while with Andre Michaux, sent by the kind of France to collect specimens, Fraser was employed by Catherine the Great of Russia to collect conifers, azaleas, and magnolias.

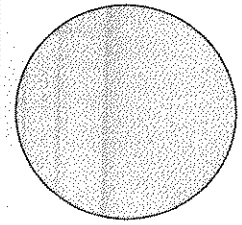
Characteristics and Use

One of 40 north temperate zone species that share the similarity of flat needles arranged on twigs in flat sprays, the Fraser fir is very similar to Balsam fir. The only native southeastern fir, the tree can reach 30 to 50 feet in height. Diameters usually range from 1 to 2.5 feet. The tree's crown is pointed with silvery white aromatic foliage, while cones, maturing in a single season, are about 2.5 inches in length. The monoecious Fraser fir has both female and male flowers on one tree.

Fraser fir's wood is rarely used in many parts of the world because of its inaccessibility. Occasionally, it is used for light frame construction, knotty paneling, and crates. It is not known to produce the most valuable lumber, but it is used in the paper industry as pulp. The wood is light (22 pounds to the cubic foot), weak, soft, and course grained. The wood of most firs, including *A. fraseri*, is creamy white or pale brown in color. One of the most popular products made from fir branches are balsam pillows and bed stuffing.

The gum (bark blisters) was used by woodsmen as a wound plaster and waterproof cement in the past. The gum was also sold in stores as a confection before the introduction of chicle chewing gum. It has also been used in cementing lenses and mounting specimens on microscope slides. Fraser firs also make beautiful, aromatic Christmas trees with triangular-shaped branches and good needle retention due to their growth in a cold environment with abundant rainfall.





Distribution and Outlook

This fir grows in coniferous forests with spruces, sugar maples, and birches. Forests containing fir and spruce form a dense forest community, with the forest floor always in deep shade. This conifer has a restricted distribution range primarily in the Appalachian Mountains of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee at elevations ranging from 4-6,900 feet. These trees stand abundant in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

NOVEMBER 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
OCTOBER 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Veterans Day 11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	Thanksgiving Day 22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	DECEMBER 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23/30 24/31 25 26 27 28 29

Paulownia

By Jim Lee • Illustration by Bruce Cunningham

Botanical Name

Perhaps one of the most regal and royal tree species is Paulownia. The genus was named for Princess Anna Paulownia (1795-1865), princess of the Netherlands, ancestor to Queen Juliana, and daughter of Czar Paul I or Russia. There are perhaps 12 to 14 species native to Asia, primarily China. This genus of deciduous trees has also been placed in the Foxglove family, which contains more than 3,000 species, but only the paulownia is commonly encountered in North America

The botanical name is *Paulownia tomentosa*. The latter part of the name is derived from the tomentose, or hairy underside of the tree's leaves. common names for this particular species are royal paulownia, princess-tree, empress tree, and paulie tree.

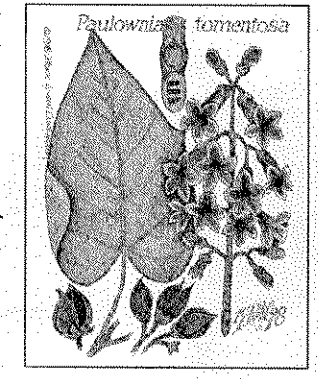
Characteristics and Use

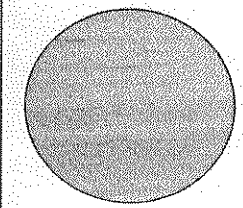
In natural conditions, the paulownia tree grows slowly, creating a large tree with very large growth rings—conditions that create a high quality wood. The mature paulownia tree has a height of 50 feet with a diameter of two feet. The leaves resemble that of the catalpa, hence the two are often mistaken for each other. The fruit is an oval, pecan-like capsule and contains many tiny winged seeds. It matures in the autumn and the husks remain attached through the winter. The fragrant, attractive flowers are purplish in color and appear in clusters.

Paulownia wood has long been valued in Japan and across Asia for its pleasing appearance and characteristics. It combines light weight with strength and will not split even under rapid kiln drying. Paulownia easily absorbs and discharges moisture—it is known to draw moisture and then dissipate it into the atmosphere.

It is an Asian custom to plant a paulownia tree when a daughter is born. The wood harvested from the tree is used to make a bridal chest, or tansu, when she is old enough to marry. The tansu is an elaborate feature of the marriage, and thus a large furniture industry has developed around the manufacture of these chests.

Japan's consumption of paulownia is very high. Most production (81.5 percent) is in the form of plywood panels for furniture. It is also used for traditional products such as construction lumber and veneer, as well as rice pots, bowls, wooden spoons, musical instruments, other furniture, clogs, and religious items.





Distribution and Outlook

Introduced as an ornamental in the U.S. in the 1800s, the paulownia now ranges across 33 states with temperate climates. Once U.S. sawmills discovered the lumber's popularity in Asia—prices have reached those paid for black walnut—most large wild trees were cut in the 1970s. Attention has shifted to growing the tree in plantations and the American Paulownia Association specializes in propagation of the species.

DECEMBER 2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
NOVEMBER 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	JANUARY 2002 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hanukkah 9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	Christmas Day 25	Canadian Boxing Day 26	27	28	29
30	31					

2001 Species Calendar Sponsors

Bradford Forest Products
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Fax: 814-368-1083

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Phone: 336-632-9663
Fax: 336-632-1709

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Fax: 304-453-6587

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Fax: 814-542-2489

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Phone: 715-623-5410
Fax: 715-627-4399

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Fax: 540-547-4391

Thomas & Proetz Lumber
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Phone: 314-231-9343
Fax: 314-231-0313

Universal Forest Products
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Fax: 616-361-8302

Universal Wood Products
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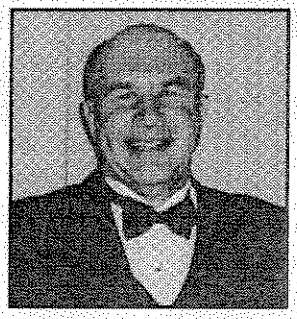
Greely, ON, Can. K4P 1M8
Phone: 613-821-4278
Fax: 613-821-4731

Kretz CHRONICLES

The newsletter of the Kretz Lumber Co., Inc.
Volume 9, No 2 · April, May & June 2001

• COMMITTED TO BE THE BENCHMARK OF EXCELLENCE •

FROM DAN'S DESK:



6:00 AM, February 23rd, 2001 . . . I'm sitting quietly in the bathroom of room 1513 of the ancient and elegant Pfister Hotel in the heart of Milwuakee trying to record my thoughts following the whirlwind event of the evening before.

6:00 AM is the result of 30 plus years of arising at 4:00 – 4:30 AM to discharge the duties of a lumber company CEO.

Sitting quietly in the bathroom is the respect for my wife's privacy as well as the privacy of numerous hotel guests whom may choose not to awaken with the birds.

I wish this column was dedicated to a discussion of how Kretz Lumber Co., Inc. won the Wisconsin Manufacturer of the Year Award for 2000, but unfortunately that was not the case.

In spite of submitting a comprehensive report, we were unable to sway the judges into singling out Kretz Lumber from the many capable and highly qualified applicants in our particular category. Several employees were right when they told me as I left Antigo bound for downtown Milwaukee that Dan Kretz and the three Kretz Lumber Family members making the journey as well as our spouses would return "much the better for having had the experience".

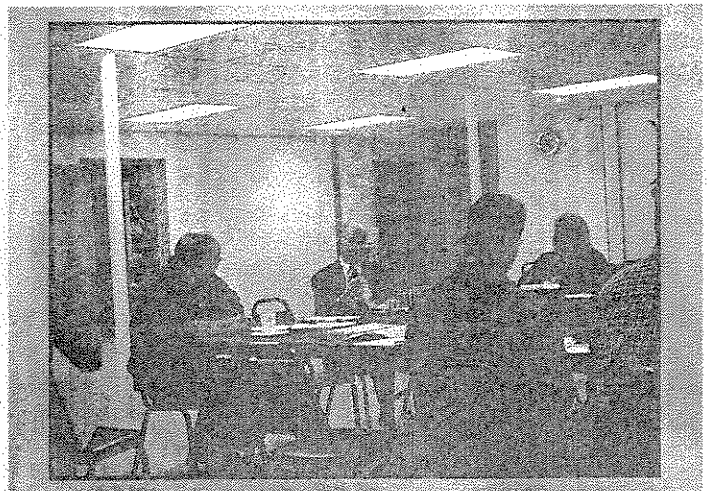
Initially, I thought this was simply the employees' way of attempting to coach me through my aversion to big cities and my even stronger phobia of white shirts and ties (this event, a black tie affair, required rental of a tux...yep! A wiz-banger with shiny shoes, racing stripe pants, silky lapels, a bow tie and the whole she-bang!).

I was wrong and they were right! (I hate when that happens...) I wasn't wrong about the big city or the tux. There isn't anywhere near enough dirt and bugs and brush in Milwaukee to make an Antigo person feel remotely comfortable... and we won't belabor my tux phobia. What I was wrong about was the benefit to the small covey of Kretz Lumber Crusaders attending this gala event. Troy Brown, Diane Bielen, Mike Kretz, and myself, as well as our spouses, all come away with a renewed zeal for fine tuning our process and re-emphasizing to the Wisconsin Manufacturing world what the Kretz Lumber Family is all about. It may have been that third glass of wine, but it seemed apparent to all of us that our corporate story and the culture surrounding us was superior to any other presence at the event. Personal pride? Perhaps! But all of us are competitive enough to not have this be our final attempt.

In This Issue:

POLITICIANS VISIT FORESTERS

January and February found the foresters engaged in a rather unique activity. Far different from their typical agenda of meeting with landowners, loggers, buyers, and walking the woods, they met with several politicians. Recognizing that this is an important era for the forest products industry, these discussions were held to share areas of concern with those who could help make a difference.



State Senator Roger Breske leading discussion

State Senator Roger Breske, State Representative Lorraine Seratti, and State Representative Don Friske met with Kretz foresters.

State Representative Lorraine Seratti with Kretz Foresters

Topics covered included:

1. Bush reversal of Clinton Roadless policies and land grabbing.
   a. Tourism VS Timber
2. Private property rights/Cooperative Consulting
   a. Non-silvicultural cuts
   b. Private property rights
3. Big Tree Silviculture
4. State Funding - Nature Conservancy & other groups. Use Grant Money to buy land and close to public.
5. Forest Tax Law – severance tax.
6. Tax deferment now tax subsidy based on timber type.
   a. People not cutting, disregarding DNR – addition of 23 Foresters needed (help to monitor cutting process).

(continued on page 4)

KREZT LUMBER SAYS "HAPPY ANNIVERSARY!"

January

Dan Kretz,	31 years
Cal Kolpack	23 years
Steve Zoern,	20 years
Dennis Fincher,	11 years
Charles MacIntosh,	3 years
Judy Schuhmacher,	2 years
Laura Arndt,	2 years

February

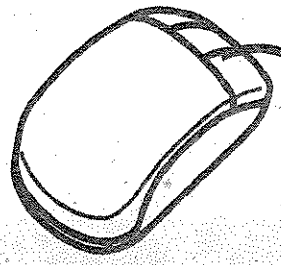
Greg Gliński,	7 years
Henry Hasse,	6 years
Trever Unsinn,	6 years
Peter Korbisch,	3 years
Carolyn Franzen,	3 years
Dennis Cline,	3 years
Sunday Hasse,	2 years
Dwight Reimer,	1 year
Jaysen Cofer,	1 year

March

Randy Servi,	22 years
Al Koeppel,	14 years
Mark Andraschko,	11 years
Doug Statezny,	11 years
James G. Hafner,	10 years
Kirk Jaraczewski,	9 years
Carl Basler,	8 years
Jason Schmoll,	5 years
Steve Medo,	4 years
Richard Vielbaum,	4 years
Jim Shannon,	2 years
Frances Guth,	2 years
Jenny Kolpack,	2 years
Jeff Sinkler,	2 years
Tom Ecker,	2 years
Jonathan Igl,	1 year

Quick Clicks

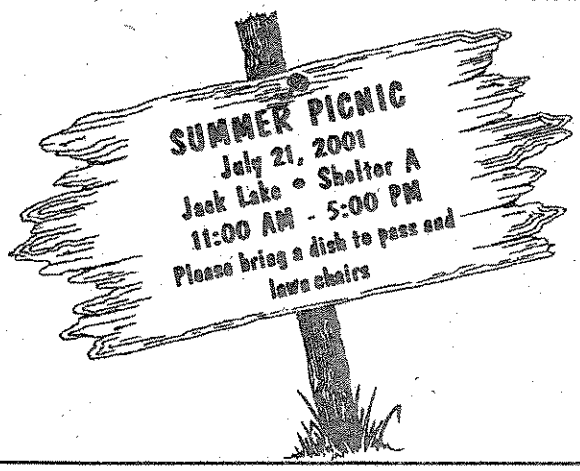
For all of you out there surfing the web, these are some sites that are both educational and interesting. Your first stop should be ***www.kretzlumber.com***. Check this out and you may learn something about Kretz Lumber Co., Inc. that you did not know. For information about Antigo and the surrounding area, visit ***www.antigo.com***. This site contains weather, classified ads, and real estate. Read through the guest book and you may find an old friend. Also try ***www.newnorth.net/antigo.chamber*** for additional information on Antigo and links to the area businesses located here. The state of Wisconsin has an updated site, ***www.wisconsin.gov***. This site packed full of information on the state of Wisconsin, state agencies, and state departments. The Wisconsin DNR's web site is also interesting. Log onto ***www.dnr.state.wi.us*** to find out more. Did you know that America does not have a National Tree? Check out the National Arbor Day Foundation at ***www.arborday.com***, and while you are there, take a moment to vote for America's National Tree. Many of these sites and more can be accessed through ***www.kretzlumber.com*** on the links page. Also, there are many forestry links on this page. Hope you take time to visit these sites to learn more about Kretz Lumber Co., Inc., Antigo, Wisconsin, and forestry. Enjoy the waves, of information, that is.



EMPLOYEE NEWS

Kretz Welcomes These New Employees:

Tim Meverden, ... mill
Jason Koszarek, ... mill
Matt Kieper, ... mill
Dann Lucht, ... mill
Jonathan Roberts, ... dimension plant
Joe Suchon, ... dimension plant



Picture From the Past...

This is Sandy Breitenfeldt, the sister of Mike (Sawmill Superintendent) and Todd (Sawmill Second Shift Foreman) Breitenfeldt, being crowned Queen of the 1972 Logging Congress. This picture was featured on the cover of the Timber Producers Association magazine which covered the Logging Congress that year.

Today Sandy lives in Noblesvill, IN. She is employed at Continental Airlines. Sandy is married with 4 children. ***Where were you in 1972 and what did you look like?***

HEAD SAWYERS FOCUS ON MAKING BEST USE OF EVERY LOG

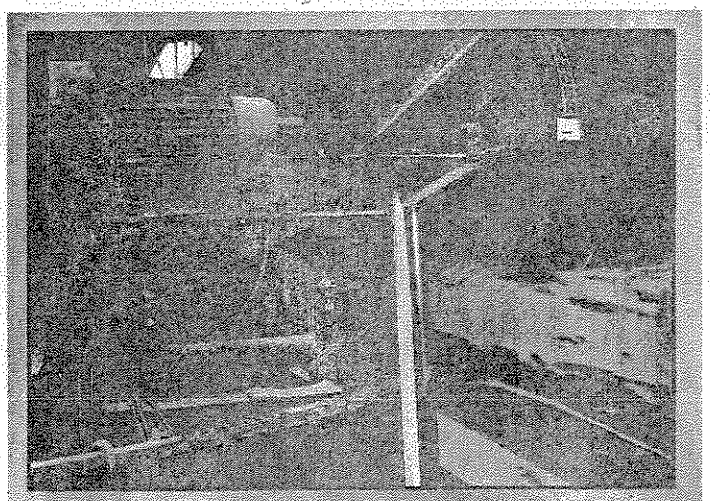
It is one of the most important, and perhaps least understood, jobs in the Kretz sawmill—determining how and where to cut each one of the thousands of logs that travel over the blades.

According to Pete Ottmann, who held the job before becoming maintenance resource coordinator, Kretz's head sawyers are a devoted, well-trained group, constantly making decisions that determine just how much high quality lumber is produced each day.

"The head sawyer is the first person to begin the log's breakdown process," Ottmann says. "The job is very high stress, it requires 100 percent focus and alertness. You can't correct any mistakes."

The head sawyer's company home is in a small cage, enclosed in Plexiglas, at the beginning of the sawmill. As each log moves past him, the sawyer quickly determines where to place the cuts, wringing out the proper thickness and highest yield.

And he does it all with a careful eye on safety, for himself and the operators on the sawmill floor.



The head sawyer can just been seen working inside his glass enclosure at the start of the sawmill operation.

"We work as hard as we can to saw as safely and as quickly as possible," Ottmann says, explaining that "it's a difficult balancing act."

As the logs enter the mill, they are first debarked and then placed on a carriage built by Cleereman Manufacturing of Newald, one of the finest carriage manufacturers in the industry.

Skillfully, the sawyer manually calculates and sets the blades for target width and size. Sawyers also examine the

(Continued on page 6)

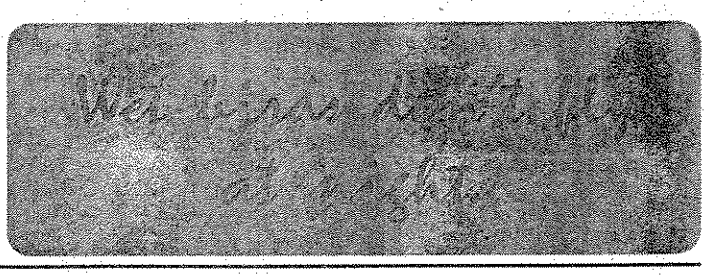
POLITICIANS VISIT FORESTERS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

7. Proactive Education
   a. Logger meeting agendas
   b. Forestry Field Day Landowner Agenda (This year September 15, 2001)
   c. Outside Involvement
8. Vehicle weight posting
9. Millennium magazine
10. Ice Age Trail
11. 1999 Air Emission Fee Increases
12. Pending DNR Amendments/revisions to NR445
13. Speculation on future proposals for semi-annual monitoring for minor emissions

State Representative Don Friske (center)

The time spent together was very worthwhile not only because we were able to share areas of concern with our lawmakers, but also because we were able to learn from them. Everyone agreed on the importance to keep open the lines of communication in order to protect and promote the forest products industry. Also, Senator Breske, Representative Seratti, and Representative Friske hope to attend our Forestry Field Day this coming September to meet with local landowners. We appreciate their efforts.

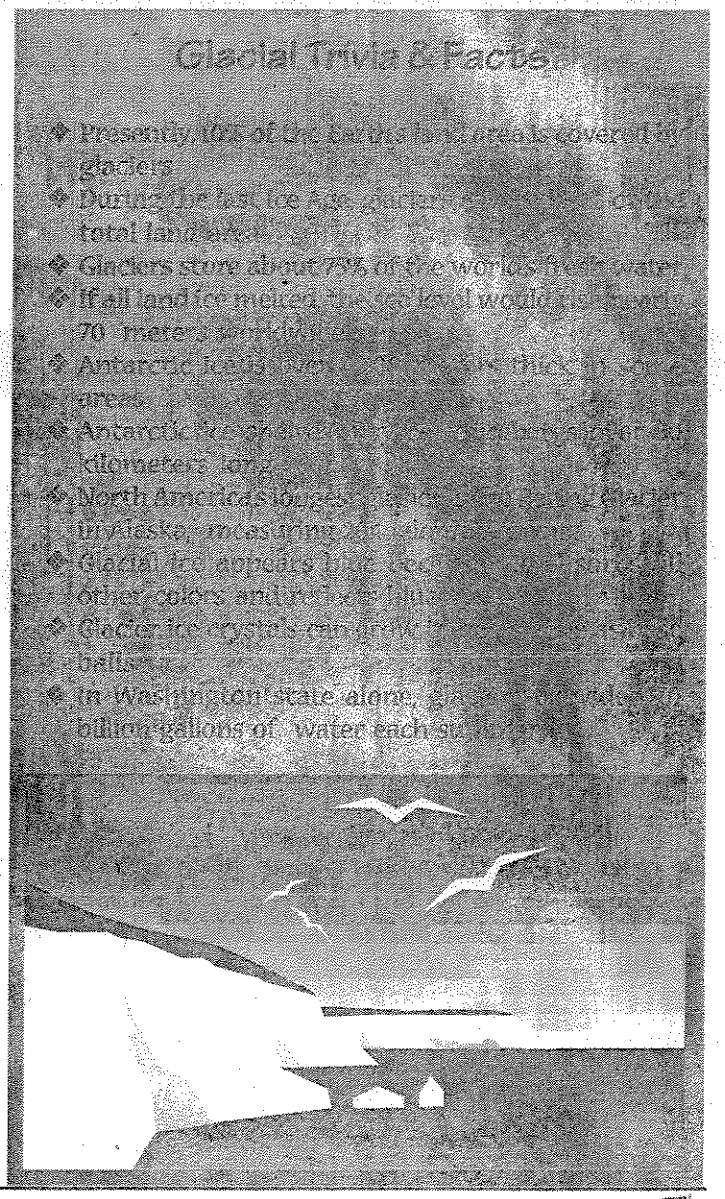


GLACIERS AND ICE AGES

Many times during the past million and a half years or so, a period known as the Pleistocene Epoch, the climate has fluctuated between significantly warmer and cooler temperatures. Nobody seems to know for sure what causes these fluctuations, but the most commonly accepted theory is that they occur due to changes in the orbital parameters of the Earth that place us farther away from the Sun providing less solar radiation and thus cooler temperatures. During the colder fluctuations, glaciers formed and spread outward from Arctic areas, engulfing most of North America. A glacier is really nothing more than a permanent (non-seasonal), moving chunk of ice, formed on land. In places where snow falls in the winter months and does not completely melt during the summer, it will accumulate and eventually the growing weight of the overlying snow will cause the snow underneath to recrystallize, forming a mass of ice. As soon as the ice mass is large enough to start to move under the force of gravity, it is called a glacier. Alpine glaciers, also called ice caps, typically form in high mountain areas and flow outward in several directions. Continental glaciers, also known as ice sheets, cover very large land areas such as in Greenland and Antarctica.

During the last million years (Pleistocene), there were four major advances of glaciers in North America named after the states where prominent terminal moraines are found: Nebraskan, Kansan, Illinoisan, Wisconsin (a terminal moraine is a deposit of glacial erosion debris which marks the furthest advance of the ice before melting and retreating). Each of the major glaciations lasted more than 100,000 years and has been followed by a warmer interglacial period lasting roughly 20,000 years and probably similar to the climate of today. In fact, some scientist believe that 'global warming' is actually the normal climatic condition of an interglacial period which may or may not be influenced by the greenhouse effect. The major glacial advances have been geologically identified by landforms produced by the glaciers including moraines, eskers, kettles, and drumlins. Timing of these advances has been verified by radioactive Carbon dating of logs found in the glacial till. Recognition of past continental glaciation of North America and Europe was a major geological advance of the 19th century.

The last major glacial advance, being the Wisconsin, reached its peak about 18,000 years ago and the last remnants melted away less than 7,000 years ago. The advancing ice was channeled into the low lands now occupied by Lakes Superior and Michigan and was impeded by the uplands of Bayfield and Door Peninsulas. The ice was thus split into 6 major lobes as it flowed across the state: Superior, Chippewa, Wisconsin Valley, Langlade, Green Bay, and Lake Michigan. The glacial landscape formed at the boundaries of these lobes provide a wealth of geologically significant and historically unique features. One does not have to be a geologist to identify and enjoy these natural treasures. Throughout Wisconsin are vast natural exhibits ranging from gorges to dells to lakes, marshes, bogs and fens, to drumlins, kames, kettles, eskers, and moraines. A number of our county and state parks feature these attractions such as Devil's Lake and Kettle Moraine State Parks. Closer to home, the Eau Claire Dells is a local park with numerous features produced by glacial forces. For those wishing to conduct some research on glacial history and formations, there is a multitude of resources readily available including a permanent Ice Age exhibit at the Neville Museum in Green Bay. Take some time to enjoy the beauty of our glacial heritage, it is a large part of what makes Wisconsin exceptionally unique!



GYPSY MOTH TREATMENTS PLANNED

(Reprinted with permission of Woodland Management Magazine)

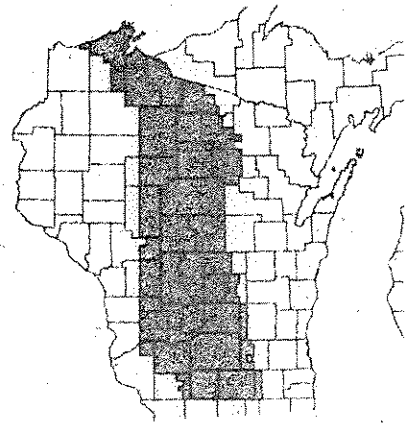
Although gypsy moth populations are increasing in the eastern one-third of the state and people are beginning to report some defoliation, the state's gypsy moth control and survey program is helping to slow the spread. That's the gist of a report by Dave Schumacher, gypsy moth program coordinator for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

Last year trappers set 29,366 traps throughout Wisconsin and caught 215,502 moths, the highest in Wisconsin history. Relatively few moths were caught in the Western half of the state. Compared to 1999, the population is down in the south to south central region of the state while the numbers are up in the north and north central areas.

"The control program is working, helping to slow the spread by 50 percent," Schumacher said.

In 2001, the program will be putting about 32,000 traps throughout the state and plans to treat 146,000 acres at 54 sites in 19 counties. The treatment program will be in counties down the center of the state from Rhinelander to Beloit in an attempt to slow the westward spread of gypsy moths. About 70,905 acres covering 47 sites in 18 counties will be treated with Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki. Another 75,708 acres covering 7 sites in 4 counties will be treated with pheromone flakes. Some suppression spraying is also being considered for the Brookfield and Appleton areas.

The Wisconsin gypsy moth program is a cooperative effort between the Wisconsin DATCP, DNR, USDA Forest Service, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and UW-Madison. Since 1970, the state has surveyed, detected and eradicated infestations throughout the state.



The shaded counties are where the Slow-the-Spread treatment action is planned for 2001.

HEAD SAWYERS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

faces of the log, looking for defects and adjusting the cuts and the edges to create the best possible results.

"The sawyer must know how to make the cuts to get target yields without any extra waste," Ottmann says.

The logs roll across a 54 inch diameter circular saw, armed with 50 teeth. The 250 horsepower piece of equipment revolves at 600 revolutions per minute.

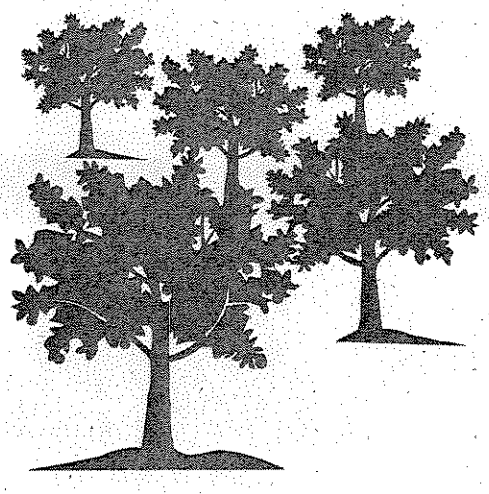
Kretz currently has six people trained as head sawyers, operating on two shifts. Their training is extensive, averaging six months to a year.

On a normal shift, a sawyer will average 35,000 board feet, using the company's single carriage.

"No two logs you ever process are exactly the same," Ottmann says. "You are constantly learning. The higher dollar value you can get out of that log represents the bigger profit."

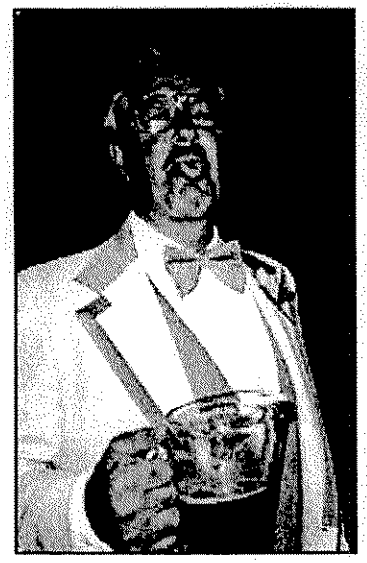
Ottmann says it's all about making the best use out of every log, a Kretz tradition that transcends every department.

"We owe it to our children," he says. "We have to use every part of every log that we cut."



The Kretz Chronicles

This newsletter is published by Kretz Lumber Co. Inc. as a source of information, education, and fun for its employees and the loggers, landowners, and customers with whom the company does business. Suggestions and comments are welcome and may be directed to members of the newsletter committee, including Jason Brettingen, Karrl Bricko, Mark Chrudimsky, Joan Cline, Dean Fellman, Russ Jamison, Mary Lou Paulson and Jim Zimmerman. Lisa Haefs serves as the newsletter's coordinator. You may contact her at futurityfarms@g2a.net or call her at (715) 487-5298.



You are invited to help celebrate Gil Servi's ***50th Anniversary*** with Kretz Lumber Co., Inc.

Come to the Brookside Bar (3090 Hwy HH, S.W. of the office) from 3:00 PM – 8:00 PM on Saturday, May 19, 2001.

FOOD • DRINKS • FUN

Dan Kretz will host the entertainment!

Kretz Lumber Co., Inc. manufactures Green and Kiln Dried Hardwood Lumber, Wood Components and Veneer. Forestry services are available.

Kretz is a vertically integrated Northern Hardwood operation.

Our sawmill produces 15 million board feet of lumber per year.

Eleven dry kilns with a loading capacity of 380,000 board feet. We dry 9.75 million board feet annually.

Species utilized are Hard Maple, Oak, Soft Maple, Basswood, Ash, Birch and Cherry.

The wood components division produces parts for furniture, cabinets, flooring and industrial applications. Capabilities of the dimension plant include gluing, moulding, planing, ripping, crosscutting and finger jointing.

Specially selected Hard Maple, Red Oak and Cherry prime veneer logs are sliced and half-round cut into face veneers.

We serve international markets. From lumber through finished wood components, we strive to be the best.

Committed to be the

BENCHMARK OF EXCELLENCE

for over 60 Years,

and we're not done yet...

Forestry Services

- Free Initial Forestry Consultation
- Customized Management and Harvesting Techniques
- Individual Tree Inspection on Every Selective Harvest
- Expertise from Professional Foresters who have managed several hundred thousand acres in Wisconsin and Michigan
- Customized Management Plans
- Custom Logging by Kretz Professional Contractors, experienced and properly insured
- Forest Management Program:
  We stay in contact after the harvest and discuss when the next activity is needed
- Buyers of Hardwood Timber
- Buyers of Veneer Logs
- Prompt payment and individualized service
- A leading buyer of Timberland
- Realty
  - Wisconsin Woodlands Realty: A Licensed Broker
  - Licensed Michigan Realtor

REFERENCES AVAILABLE

Please mail the enclosed postcard or call:

Kretz

LUMBER CO., INC.

W11143 Cty. Hwy. G
P.O. Box 160, Antigo, WI 54409

WISCONSIN	MICHIGAN
Ph. (715) 623-5410	**Ph. (906) 250-0757**
Fax (715) 627-4399	**Ph. (906) 458-2188**

Toll Free (800) 352-1438

Website: www.kretzlumber.com
Email: kretz@kretzlumber.com

Forestry Services

Managed Forests Are Our Future

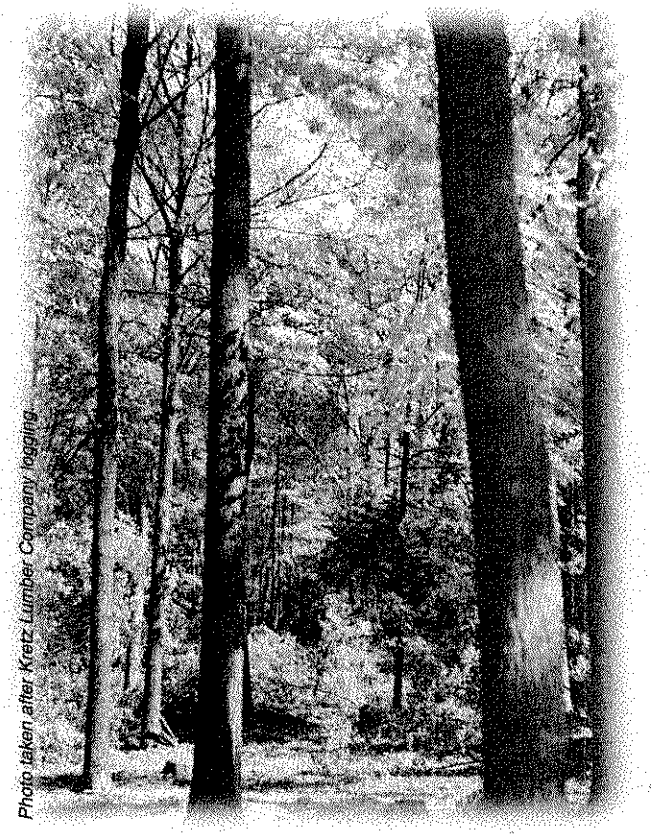


Photo taken after Kretz Lumber Company logging

Wisconsin & Michigan's Leader in professional forest consulting

Kretz

LUMBER CO., INC.

Manufacturers of Green & Kiln Dried Northern Hardwood Lumber, Veneer, and Wood Components.

Foresters

Wisconsin

Denny Fincher
Mobile: (715) 493-4041

Brian Halverson
Mobile: (715) 493-4045

Peter Hilgers
Mobile: (715) 493-3336

Al Koeppel
Mobile: (715) 493-4043

Dan Kretz

Hans Schmitt
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Michigan

Al Koeppel
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Charley MacIntosh
Mobile: (906) 250-0757

Hans Schmitt
Mobile: (715) 490-4441

Mike Touchinski
Mobile: (906) 458-2188

Veneer Division of Wisconsin & Michigan
Dave Elliott
Mobile: (715) 493-4042

At Kretz Lumber Co., Inc., we know that your woodlands are unique. You may have ideas and goals for your woodlands, but may be uncertain about how to achieve them.

Constant changes in timber markets, landowner objectives and environmental concerns are making forest management more challenging than ever. A Professional Forester can help you sort out the facts, explain your options, and apply the proper techniques to meet your objectives.

Consulting with a Kretz forester is the first step in getting advice on...

- Improving the quality of your woodlands
- Management Planning
- Examining the health and vigor of your trees
- Economic considerations
- Aesthetics of your property
- Attracting more game and wildlife

Kretz Foresters have over 181 years of combined experience. We provide customized forestry services *with your needs in mind.*

"...there was very good communication and questions about what we wanted to achieve on this wood lot." –HERB NINNEMAN

Photo taken after years of neglect.

Just like a garden, your wood lot needs care to keep it healthy, productive and growing in value. If not properly tended, a garden will soon give way to weeds, disease and overcrowding.

Your wood lot will give way to the same natural forces unless dying and diseased trees are periodically thinned out, unwanted or overstocked stems are removed, and mature timber is selectively harvested.

Photo taken after Kretz Lumber Company logging.

Proper forest management will increase the value of your wood lot in several ways:

1. Healthier trees
2. Periodic income through timber sales
3. Better wildlife habitat

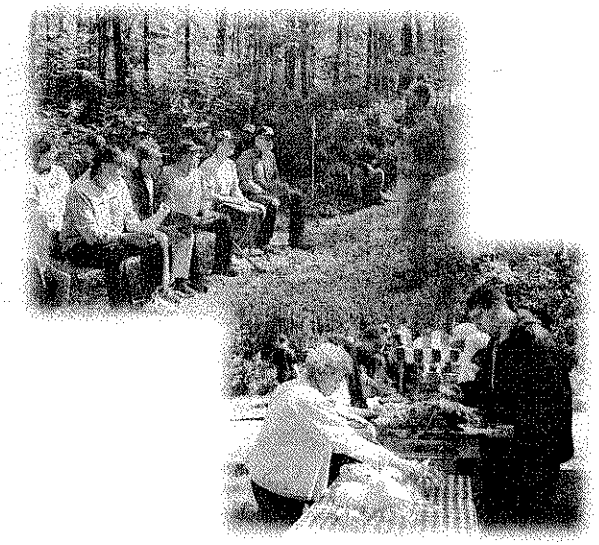
Kretz Professional Foresters offer free initial consultations.

WISCONSIN	MICHIGAN
Ph. (715) 623-5410	**Ph. (906) 250-0757**
Fax (715) 627-4399	**Ph. (906) 458-2188**

Toll Free (800) 352-1438

Landowners' Forestry Field Day

In September, Kretz Lumber Co., Inc. hosts its Landowners' Forestry Field Day. There are two major objectives. The first is to update and educate landowners on proper management of their woodlands. The second is to encourage better forest stewardship.



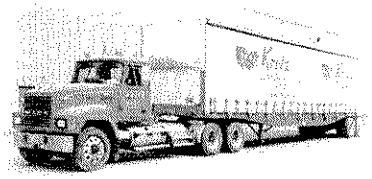
Example topics are:

Silviculture, Veneer, Kretz Forest Management Program, Kretz Product Display, DNR Wildlife Presentation, Log Grading, Habitat Typing, Forest Economics, Timber Harvesting and Tax Information.

Join us in September! Sept. 15, 2001

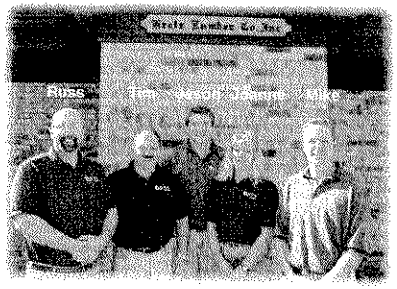
The Kretz Forest Management Program deals with long-term care and management of your valuable woodlands.

- Professional Foresters
- Quarterly Newsletter
- Management Plan
- Periodic Inspections
- Forestry Field Day



In addition to procuring trucks for Kretz Lumber Co., Inc., Kretz Trucking Company brokers freight throughout the United States. Offices are located in Antigo, WI, Grand Forks, ND, East Prairie, MO, and Charleston, MO.

Phone (715) 623-5516
Fax (715) 623-3941
Toll Free 800-525-7239
Email: ktd@kretztrucking.com



Our Sales Team

Russ Jamison, Marketing Director
Email: russj@kretzlumber.com

Tim Kassis, Sales Manager
Email: timk@kretzlumber.com

Jason Brettingen, Sales
Email: jasonb@kretzlumber.com

Joanne Kemp, Dimension Plant Superintendent
Email: joannek@kretzlumber.com

Mike Peterson, Sales
Email: mikep@kretzlumber.com

For Lumber contact Tim, Jason or Mike.
For Dimension Products contact Russ, Joanne or Tim.
For Veneer contact Dave Elliott.

We look forward to hearing from you!

800-352-1438 **(715) 623-5410**

Kretz
LUMBER CO., INC.

Manufacturers of Green & Kiln Dried Northern Hardwood Lumber, Veneer, and Wood Components.
Forestry services available.

Committed to be the
BENCHMARK OF EXCELLENCE
for over 60 Years,
and we're not done yet...

Foresters

Back: Hans Schmitt, Al Koeppel, Brian Halverson, Peter Hilgers.
Front: Denny Fincher, Dan Kretz, Charley MacIntosh, Dave Elliott.

Since 1936, Kretz Lumber Co., Inc. has stood for *quality, integrity and service* in our pursuit of excellence. What allows us to do this? The answer is simply *who we are, where we are, and how we do things.*

WHO WE ARE: We are an employee-owned company. Commitment to excellence benefits us individually as well as the entire team. All employees have input to improve our processes– and it shows.

WHERE WE ARE: We are located north of the 45th parallel where long, cold winters and bright, warm summers result in a short growing season. This yields northern hardwood with a tight grain and uniform quality that cannot be beat. The timber grows in Antigo Silt Loam, the official State Soil of Wisconsin. Antigo Silt Loam is a very productive soil that resulted from the glaciers and prehistoric times. It is top quality for growing timber and is found chiefly in Wisconsin. Most of our timber comes from within a 100-mile radius of the mill.

HOW WE DO THINGS: Over the years, we have become industry leaders in the proper drying and conditioning of northern hardwood lumber. We have greatly reduced the amount of time between the harvesting of timber to its final processing. To maintain consistent color and quality, all lumber designated for drying is stickered immediately after it is sawn.

One look at our White Hard Maple shows the Kretz difference.

With over 165 years of experience, Kretz Foresters manage corporate and private lands *for the future...*

ANTIGO SILT LOAM

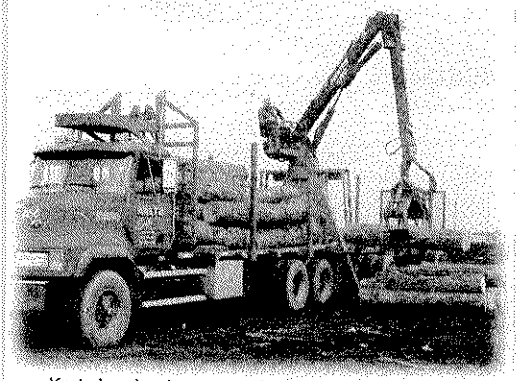
STATE SOIL

Kretz
LUMBER CO., INC.

W11143 Cty. Hwy. G
P.O. Box 160
Antigo, WI 54409

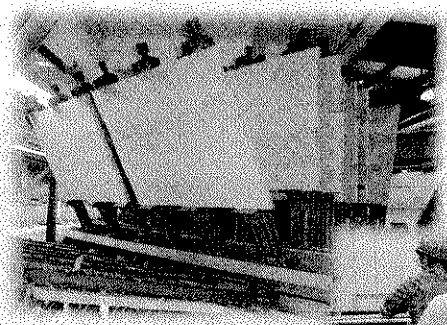
Phone (715) 623-5410
Fax (715) 627-4399
Toll Free 800-352-1438

Website: www.kretzlumber.com
Email: kretz@kretzlumber.com



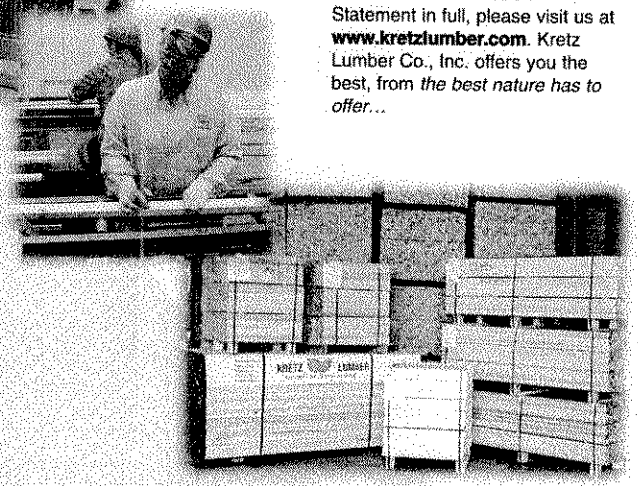
Kretz Lumber has grown into a vertically integrated northern hardwood operation.

Hard Maple is the predominate species of production followed by Oak, Soft Maple, Basswood, Ash, Birch and Cherry.



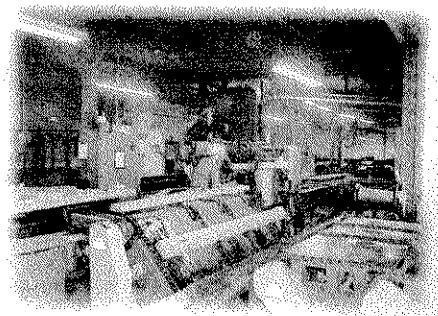
Capabilities of the Dimension Plant include gluing, moulding, planing, ripping, crosscutting and finger jointing.

We serve international markets. Our products are offered in mixed container loads. From lumber through finished wood components, we strive to be the best. To see our Mission Statement in full, please visit us at **www.kretzlumber.com**. Kretz Lumber Co., Inc. offers you the best, from *the best nature has to offer...*



Committed to be the BENCHMARK OF EXCELLENCE

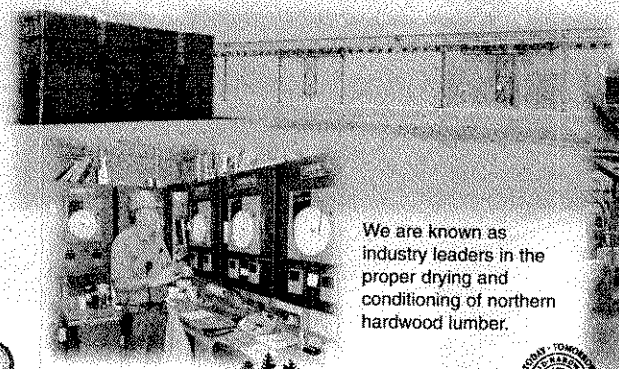
• Green & Kiln Dried Lumber • Wood Components • Veneer • Forestry Services



Our Sawmill currently produces approximately 13.5 million board feet of lumber per year. Residual products such as chips, sawdust, and bark are sold to specialty markets or used internally.

"We use everything but the tree's shadow."

Nine Dry Kilns with a total capacity of 310,000 board feet dry in excess of 7.8 million board feet annually.



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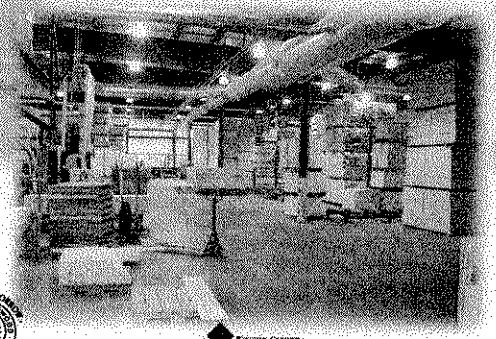
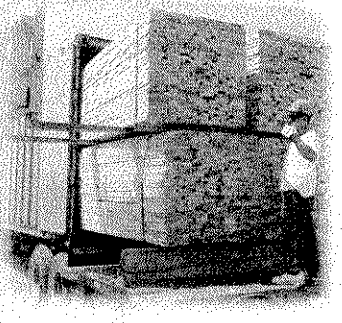
The Dimension Plant currently produces northern hardwood parts for furniture, cabinets, flooring, and industrial applications.





The Veneer Division specially selects Hard Maple, Red Oak and Cherry Prime veneer logs to be sliced and half-round cut into face veneers. Specialty veneer can also be sliced lengthwise from selected lumber.